



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—September 24, 1909.
CLARENCE S. DARROW'S LABOR DAY SPEECH.
THE STRIKE IN SWEDEN.
WOMEN IN THE HOME.
MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.
CARNIVAL FOR THE LABOR TEMPLE.

PUBLISHED BY THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
AND
THE CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

Eagleson Co.

Pacific Shirt Co.
and Wilson Co.

Reliable Shirts and Men's
Furnishing Goods

Large Stock, Popular Prices

1453 Fillmore Street, near O'Farrell
1158 Market Street, Near Jones
Also Los Angeles and Sacramento

Hale's

Hale's

Men's Furnishings

*The Fall Stock is Now Complete with
New Novelties and Staple Goods.*

Comfort is the keynote of home life. At night, when one returns home, possibly fatigued after a hard day's work, does it not seem probable that if garbed in a nice blanket cloth robe your comfort will be greatly insured? These splendid robes come in colors that will appeal to you, and they are buttoned at the throat, and have a heavy cord around the waist. A robe that \$4.50 would be little to pay for. All sizes, and specially priced, at \$3.50 each.

MEN'S PAJAMAS.

Made of flannelette, in pink, blue and tan stripes. Perfect fitting and splendidly made. \$1.50 a set.

MEN'S TIES.

A large shipment of ties to be sold at 25c each has just arrived, and will be placed on sale today. The values are exceptional, for many splendid silks often shown in ties selling at 50c, are included in this assortment. Stripes, figures, checks, in either the striking or sombre tone effects; also some ties in plain colors. Styles include open-end four-in-hands, band or shield tecks, and shield bows and clubs. Priced at 25c each.

Hale's
GOOD GOODS

Market & Sixth Sts.

Market & Sixth Sts.

WE PRINT THE LABOR CLARION

WE ORIGINATE

Souvenirs
Folders
Cards

Society & Commercial

PRINTING

OF ALL KINDS

GOLD BULLION, SILK EMBROID-
ERED AND PAINTED

**SILK AND SATIN
BANNERS**

REVERSIBLE AND RIBBON
PARADE BADGES

SILK AND SATIN SASHES
AND REGALIA

ALL UNION MADE
Patronize Home Industry

WALTER N. BRUNT CO.

860 MISSION STREET

PHONE KEARNY 1966

Below 5th, near U. S. Mint and Emporium

The Denver House

221 Third Street, San Francisco

A. LUNGREN, Manager

400 Rooms, Electric Lights, Call Bells, Hot
and Cold Water. Rooms 35c to 50c per
day; \$2.00 to \$2.50 per week. Phone
KEARNY 3373.

Denver Baths

225 Third Street, San Francisco

Baths 25 cents. 75 private tubs, with sep-
arate apartments for ladies. UNION
BATH HOUSE. Laundry Office.

Phone KEARNY 3373.

ROLKIN & SHARP, Proprietors.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. VIII.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1909.

No. 32

In response to a request from the Allied Provision Trades Council, last Friday night the San Francisco Labor Council requested the publication in full of the speech of Clarence S. Darrow at Shell Mound Park on Labor Day. We are indebted to "Organized Labor" of this city for the stenographic report. Mr. Darrow said:

Ladies and Gentlemen: I am very much obliged to you for this great reception that you have given me. If I was in any danger of getting the big head over it I could pick up the daily papers at most any time, and I would recover very quickly. I have been too long interested in this question to be carried away by any enthusiasm, especially on Labor Day, when everybody walks, and everybody shouts, and everybody forgets so soon. I am sure all of you will understand that it is almost out of the question to make a speech before a crowd like this; there are too many of you. If there were only a few, and I had you in a hall, I could make a speech; I know I could, and I could say something that might be worth listening to. I will just try my best this afternoon—and I don't want you to judge me by what I say, because it is the next thing to the impossible to talk so one can be heard here. As part of my religion, and the largest part of it, covers pretty near the whole thing—never to speak about any subject unless I try to say something, at least, that would be of some permanent benefit to my hearers. It has been a long time since I talked just for the sake of speaking; it has been a long time since I talked just for the sake of jollying the crowd, and if what I say will be of no value tomorrow, and next week, and next year, then my long trip has been entirely in vain. Although I could say, things that would be much more pleasing and much more interesting than what I shall say this afternoon, I will still attempt to make a few suggestions that may possibly here and there be of some benefit to some few people who shall listen to what I shall say. I have not for a long time been carried away by enthusiasm.

I witnessed your parade, and I saw the great mass of men and women who are gathered here today, and I know outside of yourselves there are tens of thousands of others who are in sympathy with your cause, and yet I know that in the councils of the state, in the management of public affairs, in the legislation of the country, in making the laws and institutions under which we live, these great labor organizations, and the great mass of men who toil, I know that they are unconsidered, unknown, and that their voice is never heard. I know that your demonstration is only for a day. I know that the politicians may look over your long ranks, may look over the great sea of faces, and assemble tomorrow in convention and say they care nothing whatever for the workman, for he knows nothing about how to vote, and he never stands by his friends.

I know that the great mass of toiling men, who have the ability, and who constitute the majority of the people of this country, count less in our political councils than a half dozen men of wealth who are seated around a mahogany table in the city of New York. I know that you are constantly fooled, that you also forget, that you do not remember your friends; that you go off on false issues, and that the politician has been right when he has ignored the labor vote. I have seen a great party in the last campaign deliberately insult and ignore and trample on the great labor vote of America, and I have seen that great labor vote triumphantly elect the candidates who spat upon it.

I am not here to talk politics, excepting in a broad way, and so far as the political parties are concerned, the two great political parties of this country, the republican and the democratic, I wouldn't go across the street to make a choice. Neither of them is the friend of the poor; both of them are time-serving trucklers; both of them are doing the work of those great interests that have exploited the natural resources of America, and are today exploiting the bone, muscle and life of their fellow-men.

I have always, ever since I began to think, believed in trade unionism, and have been the

Speech of Clarence S. Darrow at Shell Mound Park on Labor Day, September 6, 1909

friend of trade unionism, in good repute and in bad; I expect to believe in it, and advocate it, and be its friend as long as I live; and yet when I have said that I recognize that in the ranks of trade unionism are many men who do not understand its principles; there have been many men who have been unfaithful to its sacred trust; there are many men incapable of leadership; they have committed errors without number, and they often mistake the means for the end; that their convictions and their reasons and their purposes are not clear, but in spite of that I recognize in the great movement, in the great organization, is the only hope there is for the laboring man in the world, and I can forgive their shortcomings, their errors, their mistakes and their crimes, because I know that after all their cause is the cause of the just; their cause is the cause of the weak and the progress of the human race must be pent up in the success of trades unionism.

But I want this afternoon to say a few words as to what I think trades unionism means, and what I think it does not mean, and I am only giving you my opinion as to what I think it ought to do and as to what it ought not to do, to accomplish the good that it should accomplish, and which it has not accomplished in the past. There are, as I have said before, tens of thousands of trades unionists who mistake trades unionism, and who believe that trades unionism is the end and not the means to the end. What of this great magnificent body of organized workmen in San Francisco and throughout the United States and the world—what is it for? You have your army—you have your industrial army the world over, and what are you going to do with the army you organize? A great army organized and in camp is useless; a great army taught to drill and maneuver, but which has no other purpose than that, will fall to pieces and decay. You have organized the workingmen. You have made this splendid organization against fearful odds; you have a great army of men and of women. How are you going to accomplish the purpose that trades unionism was made to serve, through the principles of trades unionism—not the purpose of its principles, but the things that trades unionism stands for? And let us ask ourselves the question whether the principles, as you call them, are really founded on justice, or whether they are only temporary expedients, and what you must really do to accomplish good.

What is the prime principle of trades unionism? I must say, when speaking of the mistakes of trades unionism, that one great mistake of trades unionism is that all it knows it has learned from the other side. The boycott, the blacklist, every principle advocated by trades unionists has been taught them by the railroads, by the monopolists, by the rich and by the strong. They teach these principles to you, and when you turn around and practice them, their lawyers and the courts send you to jail for following in their footsteps.

What does trades unionism stand for? Outwardly it stands, first of all, for the closed shop; it would insist that every man who toils shall be a member of the union, and that if he does not belong to the union he can't have a job; he can't work on a railroad, he can't work in a mine, he can't work in a factory or a mill; he must go out and starve, unless he sees fit to belong to a labor union. How many trades unions deny that this is their principle? But in spite of their denial, it is true; you stand, and I stand, for the closed shop, which is arbitrary, which is harsh, which if you test it by all deeper truths and feelings of men, is absolutely unjustifiable and cannot be sustained by logic and by humanity—no, you say to the world, that unless a workman will come into my camp, he must starve. Why do you say it? Is it because it is a sacred principle? Can you find in your own hearts and your own reasoning, and your own instincts any excuse for

the statement, that a man must be a member of a trades union or he cannot work? Yet this is one of the principal demands of the trades unionists.

Again you say, especially here upon the Pacific Coast, a Jap or a Chinese, even though industrious and hard-working, can't land in America; he can't give his toil toward building up our land, toward making our railroads, toward subverting our waste places or producing food for our men, as if labor was a blessing, as if what we wanted was work instead of the product of work; and yet the great mass of trades unionists all the world over, especially on the Pacific Coast, look upon the man who is willing to come here and toil, as his bitter enemy, and will strangle him or starve him because he proposes to do our work. This is another principle of trade unionism. Do you think it can be justified by logic—can you turn to your own hearts and your own consciences and justify it? Can you people, the sons of Irishmen, the sons of Germans, and the sons of Poles, Italians and Swedes, can you people, foreigners all, can you turn and say to another foreigner that he cannot go where he pleases to better his condition in any portion of the earth, no matter where that may be, and if so, why? Again you may deny it, but it is true. You say that an honest boy may not learn a trade; a child of a mechanic cannot become a mechanic himself, but if he learns the trade he has got to go to the penitentiary or some such place to learn it. You limit the men who are to work at a trade, just the same as the steel trust limits the production it turns out, or the shoe factory limits its production, so they may charge higher prices for what they have to sell. I want to ask you who think, can you look into your own reasoning and your own conscience and find any excuse for this? Again you do something that is still more horrible to the employer; it isn't so bad to me, but it is more horrible to him; you absolutely limit the amount of work you will do.

Every man tries to limit the amount of work he will do, and that is the reason they want the workingmen to do so much, but the limit that you fix is not the natural limit—it is an artificial limit. Understand: I do not mean that there are any fixed rules and regulations as to how much work you should do, but I do mean this sacred thing which you call work, and strange you should worship it, shows how far gone you are. What civilized, intelligent people want is not work, but to get out of work (laughter), and you will never get very far until you stop worshipping work, and stop working, because a man who works all the time has not the time to think, and generally has not the capacity to think. Your inclination is to limit work, and I undertake to say there isn't a trades union anywhere whose members perform near as much work as they could perform, if they were doing their best—why? Why, are you afraid you will run out of work? I am just telling you the truth about things. You do not know why it is right. I do. You are afraid you will run out of work, and will have to play croquet or loaf. The great bugbear is ever before the laboring man, that there won't be any work, and before the other man is the great bugbear that he will be obliged to work.

Now, until the American workmen and every man in the world can get to that condition when his bugbear will be that he will have to work, then the labor question will not be solved, for work is the thing to get rid of; you want to get rid of it instead of to get it. Another thing, and some of you will dispute me here, you do not believe in machinery, because machinery takes away work. You are not able to burn any of the machinery as the old farmers in England, when they used to gather together reapers and harvesters and make a bonfire in the field of them, because they were afraid they would not have work enough to do. You do not believe in the typesetting machines that take the place of the men who "stick" the type by hand; you do not believe in the machine that makes cigars, because it takes away work. You do not believe in any of the machines, because the machines destroy work. I believe in trades unionism, and yet pretty much everything trades unionism stands

for is wrong. It is wrong eternally, it is wrong in the nature of things. It is wrong in the nature of things to say that a man who joins the union is a brother, but a man who stays out is an enemy; it isn't the brotherhood of man, it isn't right; you can't build a civilization upon that that is ultimate. It is something else.

Now, let us see what it means, and how you can justify, if you can justify, every one of these statements which I say you stand for, and not one of which is ideally right. If you read the editorials in the newspaper, which I hope you do not; if you listen to preachers, which I trust you do not; if you watch what the college professor says, and I am sure you know too much for that, you will find out that we who agitate are all wrong; we are demagogues, we are working for the votes of our fellow-man, which we never get. If a man really wants the votes of his fellow-men, and he is wise, he won't help them, but he will stand on their necks, and those are the men who get the votes of their fellow-men. If you read these things that I have been speaking of, you will learn that labor and capital are friends. Why, I can prove that; I can prove that by every great newspaper in the United States, I can prove that by every orthodox preacher in the United States; when a man gets anything else from the pulpit he is no longer orthodox, and I can prove by every college professor in the country that labor and capital are friends, and we who say different are setting up class against class and sowing enmity and hatred in the hearts of men. If labor and capital are friends, of course the sooner the trades unionist takes off his badge and throws it away the better, because the capitalists are stronger than you are and they can take care of you better than you can take care of yourselves. If labor and capital are friends, then trades unionism is all wrong, and everything depends in this world upon your starting point. If you ask me whether trades unionism is right, I say, Right from what view? Is it right in the higher morality and higher conscience, and is it right in the light of what men will some day see?

But if you ask me is plain unionism right, I can only answer that in one way. Is the principle of trades unionism right and is the organization of workmen in trades unions right, for this day and generation, and in this wolfish society in which we live? If it is right for now, for today, it is not necessary that it be right ideally or right forever, and the only question I care to answer is the question, Is trades unionism right for the present condition of society under which men must live and work and starve and die? If labor and capital are friends, it is wrong; but are they friends?

An employer builds a factory; he needs a thousand men, he buys coal and lumber and iron; these are the raw products for which he gives his cash. He sells manufactured articles, he sells mowing machines, steel rails; these are the foreign products which he sells, and the more money he pays for his raw material the less money he gets, and the less he pays for his raw material and the higher he sells the foreign products, the more money he has for himself. He buys coal and iron and wood and lumber; all these he buys in the open market of the world for the best price he can; all of these are the raw materials which he converts into foreign products and sells to make money, and the cheaper he buys coal the more money he has left; and the cheaper he buys his wood the more money he has left, and the cheaper he buys lumber the more money he has left. The man who sells coal is interested in the other side of the subject. It is his business to get as much for his coal as he possibly can. The manufacturer and the coal dealer—are they brothers or are they enemies? The preacher doesn't tell us. When a man sells coal to a manufacturer, each one tries to get the best bargain he can out of the other; they approach each other not as friends, but as enemies. When a man tries to sell his iron to the owner of a smelter, he gets as much as he can, and the owner buys as cheap as he can; they are enemies, not friends.

When the laboring man sells his labor to a factory, it is his business to get as much as he can, and it is the business of the mill owner to buy as cheap as he can; they are enemies, not friends. Under all the laws of trade—under all the laws of protection—under all the laws of industry, the employer and the workmen are enemies, and are not friends. It makes no difference whether the employer is good or bad, he can only be so good, and if he is any better he dies, and he can't be very much better than his competitors against whom he must make a living, and it isn't the individual, but it is the system that counts in this great warfare. Under all the laws of trade, labor and capital are enemies, under the competitive system of industry.

Where one set of men own the earth, own the coal and the iron and the labor and the land and the railroads and the factories, and the other set of men have nothing but their bare hands, their labor and their lives to sell, they are enemies and not friends. Now, what does the employer do? His business is to buy his raw materials as cheap as he can, and sell his foreign product as high as he can; and how does he accomplish it? He wants to leave a wide open market for labor, because he knows if all men are bidding against each other, the cheaper the price he will be obliged to pay; he has taught you everything you know—everything. Now, let me see, if there is any danger of too many steel rails; if you make too many steel rails, what happens? The price goes down; supply and demand regulates the price, and it is the business of the captain of industry to control supply and demand; at least to control supply. If they make too many steel rails, the price goes down; if they make too many shoes, the price goes down; the only way they can control the price of everything you buy is to limit the supply. They provide that they will make only a certain number of tons of steel rails, and they make only a certain number of pairs of shoes and a certain number of pairs of boots, and a certain number of yards of cloth; they limit the supply of everything they sell, so that they may keep up the price to suit themselves.

Now, the workingmen have learned their lesson from this. They look abroad over the great mass of labor and they find millions of men in America with nothing but their toil to sell, and bound to sell it day by day, or starve. They see the employer limiting the product which he sells, so that he may keep up the price, and they know of only one thing to do—that is to organize all the workingmen in a great union and control the supply of labor, limit the supply of labor, and in that way keep up the price. If you can get all the workingmen in one great labor trust, that is what it amounts to, but the trouble is you cannot do it. If you could get all the workingmen in one great labor trust, in this way you can control the supply of labor, and in this way you can dictate the price, just exactly the same as the employer dictates the price for what he sells. So the workingmen of trades unions, when they organize themselves and insist on the closed shop, are simply seeking to control—to control the product which they have to sell; then they may limit the supply and thus fix the price.

When they limit apprentices, they are further seeking to control products so they may control the price, and when they close our ports to Chinese and Japanese, and all the army of Asiatic workmen, they are simply seeking to do the same thing, to control the supply of labor so they may influence the prices; they are following exactly in the footsteps of the capitalist who has gone before and who taught them their lesson. Is that right or is it wrong? Eternally measured by reason, by justice and by the broad humanities, it is wrong, but as applied today, in the period of warfare, we are passing, it is justified; labor and capital are enemies. Look to the great army contending upon the field of battle, then is it right or wrong? Labor today meets capital organized in every branch of industry, not only organized and equipped for fight, but with a game which it is almost impossible to beat upon any sort of terms. You meet capital owning the mines, owning the timber, owning the coal, owning all the iron ore which nature has stored up in the earth, owning the railroads, owning the tools and implements of trade, and against that entrenched power you are obliged to wage that warfare, and then capital says you must not combine, you must not limit, you must leave the ports open to immigration, you must leave everybody learn a trade, you must work as hard as you can, you must not shorten your hours of toil, you must leave the great law of supply and demand and fields of competition to them to regulate. They are hedged in by every source of restriction, and by every kind of law which the cunning of their lawyers could contrive.

Laboring men today in the midst of great industrial conflicts such as we are living under, and will live under while the competitive system lasts, in the midst of that they must organize; they must be a great army of men; they must enforce discipline; they must fix hard rules; they must as far as possible control their supplies of labor; they must make hard restrictions which in the light of eternal justice are all wrong, and which in the end will never solve one of the problems that are set before us to solve. As a war measure adapted to the present, there is scarcely a restriction, there is scarcely a demand for union labor which cannot be sustained, and which ought not to be sustained by the great mass of men who



SOMETHING NEW
Perkins Rubber Heel
WILL NOT SLIP
Wears twice as long as others. Costs no more
Keep your money at home
MADE IN SAN FRANCISCO

New Orpheum O'Farrell Street bet. Powell and Stockton

Safest and Most Magnificent Theatre in America.
Week beginning this Sunday Afternoon.
MATINEE EVERY DAY.

ARTISTIC VAUDEVILLE.

EDNA AUG, the Comedienne in "TYPES"; "BIG CITY QUARTETTE"; LES MYOSOTIS, Premier Dancers at the Royal Opera Munich; HENRY CLIVE assisted by MAI STURGIS WALKER; TOM WATERS; MURRAY AND MACK; SPAULDING and RIEGO; NEW ORPHEUM MOTION PICTURES. Last Week—Great Triumph The Famous Spanish Artist ROSARIO GUERRERO, assisted by Sig. L. Paglieri, in the Musical Pantomime, "THE ROSE AND THE DAGGER."

Evening Prices 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00.
Matinee Prices (except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c.

PHONE DOUGLAS 70.

After using this brand you will not bother with any other

Old Gilt Edge Whiskey

Rye or Bourbon

Golden Gate Compressed Yeast

Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached for silverware and picture premiums. Office, 26 Mint Ave., San Francisco.

Summerfield & Haines UNION-MADE CLOTHING

1089-1091 MARKET ST.
Agents Carhartt Overalls

AMERICAN HOTEL

716-722 HOWARD ST., near 3rd

Room with Board, \$7 per week
Room only, \$2.50 per week

Elevators, Steam Heat, Telephones, and Hot and Cold Water in every room

Deutsches Gast Haus Hem för Skandinaver
MUNGER & ZEBERG, Proprietors



Union Made Home Industry

SMOKE THE
VALENCIA
5-CENT CIGAR
(LONG FILLER)

On Sale at Labor Temple Cigar Store

toil. You may not believe them as an ideal principle; neither do I.

I hope for the time, as I trust you hope for the time, when all these rules and all these restrictions shall fade away, when you no longer get a chance to work, when you no longer will hate your fellow-man for fear your fellow-man is going to do your work for you; but today, applied to the industrial institutions of this age, these unions are absolutely necessary, arbitrary and hard as many of their regulations are. But let us see what there is beyond it, because the workingman who does not look beyond it is a poor trades unionist, and there are many trades unionists who have forgotten the end by glorifying the means. Your fight is a hard one, you can never make any great measure of success in trades unionism because of where it stands today. At the most you have got an everlasting fight against the bitterest and fiercest odds; you have a contest with your employer, and every man is poorer, and only a few days lie between him and famine and starvation for his little ones; but on the other side they can wait, they can wait endless time, and other willing workmen will fight them while they wait.

Again, they have all the machinery of the law, they have all the machinery of the courts in their hands; they have all the great instruments of public opinion in their hands; they have the press, they have the pulpit, they have the college professors, they have the lawyers, they have everybody whom money directly and indirectly will buy, and this means pretty much all that are worth getting. They have it all, while you have nothing but brute strength, and with this you go into an unequal combat.

Now, I want to say that I believe that labor will not earn very many great victories in the future on the lines that these have been waged in the past; that labor must go a step further, or it must go back. The methods of the past are too hard, they have been made too impossible to succeed much further along those lines. For instance, the courts of the United States are composed of judges taken uniformly, or almost uniformly, from the ranks of corporation lawyers, and if anybody thinks that law is a science or a mathematical certainty, you had better study law. It is a matter of guesswork and opinions enforced, and nothing else, and the strongest forces in civilization make the law just as they do everything else. Judges have almost uniformly been taken from the man who eats at the table of the rich, and are satisfied with the crumbs—and it is a good big crumb. They go upon the bench imbued with the feeling of the class to which they belong; they are not workingmen, but if our judges were shoemakers instead of lawyers, you might get less law but more justice. They go upon the bench filled with the prejudices and feelings and bias of the class to which they belong, and the law of the United States is today so firmly established that every intelligent lawyer knows that you cannot call a strike without endangering yourselves by serving a term in jail without a trial by jury. You have seen two or three of your great labor leaders sent to jail—you have seen two or three who are now under sentence to go to jail because they dared to advise workmen not to buy Buck's stoves—I don't know about how many of you have bought that kind of a stove. They have sentenced these men to jail because they dared to employ the boycott, which has been employed by the capitalist since the world began, without any effort to stop him in any way.

Did you ever hear of an employer being sent to jail for boycotting any workman? You never will until you elect shoemakers to be judges, and by that time we will do away with jails entirely. A labor leader cannot call a strike today with any safety; he violates the civil and criminal law, which has been made by judges, and of course good law because they said so. Now, when a man goes upon the bench he is inspired, as Bob Ingersoll used to say, because Divine petroleum is poured upon his head, and everything he says is wise; he is a jurist. When he goes upon the bench he may have been a very commonplace lawyer up to that time, but he is a jurist and can send his fellow-man to jail when working, and men who work ought to be sent to jail. I can get all the labor leaders to agree upon that.

The strike is pretty much a thing of the past; a judge can issue an injunction and end it. Of course, Gompers and Mitchell should go to jail; I hope they will; they can do more good in jail than out. If they should go to jail, it may have some effect to modify the law, but even if it does, it will not be of any material lasting benefit to the workingman, for his salvation must come in some other way.

What is the use of a strike, what is the

use of the raise of wages? Why, we had a strike in the anthracite coal mines, the men faced hunger and starvation for six months, and then they had a law suit lasting six months more, which was worse, as nothing will use up money like a law suit. That is where they have the start of you. The men succeeded in getting a ten per cent raise of wages, a mighty good thing, and then in one day a half-dozen men got around a mahogany table down in New York city, and they raised the price of coal about twenty per cent. Honestly, do you trade unionists think there is any possible scheme that you can invent that can raise the price of wages as fast as these fellows can put up the cost of living? If you do, go at it and try. It wouldn't help the American workman a bit; it wouldn't help the American workmen if they put up the carpenters' wages to one hundred dollars a day; what of it? Why, all the capitalists would have to do would be to charge a thousand, and there you would be.

In England the standard of money is pounds, which is five dollars; in France it is francs, which is twenty cents. If they change the standard, and in England they use twenty-cent pieces, it would look as if you had more money, but you do not have more—it does not amount to anything.

A body of workmen going out upon a strike lay down their tools; they are locked in jail, and they get abused by the newspapers and the good people, abused to their hearts' content, and they get a raise of wages. What of it? Does it do them any good? Suppose the packers get a raise of ten per cent, can you keep up with the price of beefsteak?—you do not have to, you do not get beefsteak.

Can you keep up with the price of cloth? You have to get cheaper clothing. Can the building trades keep up with the price of structural iron or the price of building, or the price of anything? Why, the bricks get so high that you can't get one for an ordinary strike. The workingman, if he has got time and wants to better his condition, had better try to lift himself over a fence by his boot straps than to get rich on a raise of wages—the more you pull up, the more you push down. Do you suppose as long as Mr. Harriman can fix rates on the railroad it makes any difference how much he pays his section men? Not a bit; he gets it back on the goods he hauls there for his section men from the east, and of course when the people kick too much, the legislature fixes the price that the passenger is to pay, but they leave the freight rates to go up, because only the rich people are the passengers, and every poor man has to pay freight rates, so you get beaten again. Now, think of it; just use your grey matter a little and see how you come out.

Suppose a man owns all the coal that was in the world or in America, and suppose he owns all the iron ore there is; suppose he owns all the railroads, and he has the absolute choice to fix the price of everything he sells as he has today, for that is his business under the laws of the country, which are sacred—they know they are sacred, because they made them. Suppose a man owns everything there is, and you own labor, do you suppose it makes any difference what he pays you for labor, and that he can't get it all back when you spend that money, why, it is simple, it works automatically, you boost up that product—you can't fight the company in any such way. You can't win this fight upon any of the old lines, you have got to have something in view, some end toward which you work.

Is labor a blessing? People act as if it were; it is a blessing today because it is better than hell itself, not very much better, but some. Of course, I only speak from observation. I never had any time to fool away that way. You have been taught and carried on everything as if labor was a blessing. Now, if we get the system right, if Chinese want to do the work, you are so much ahead. If Japs want to do the work, you are a gainer. If machinery wants to do the work, better still. If capitalists want to do the work, that would be very good, but they do not. How are you going to get at it, and what is the trouble of it, and what have we got to do? Now, you know the tendency in this world is always where anybody sees an injustice to pass it along down the line—you always fight the little fellow instead of the big fellow. If a few great railroad companies gobbled nearly all the land there is, and there is only a little left, and a Chinese comes over to work that, it is better to club off the Chinese than it is the railroad company; that is the way we work.

If a strong man is feeling some injustice, he turns and takes it out on the weak man; and the weak man, instead of standing up against the strong man, turns and fights the woman, and the woman instead of fighting back against the

man will fight the dog, and the dog will fight the cat, and so on down; that seems to be man's nature and the way it works. Now, if instead of fighting the workingmen, you fight the strong ones, you wouldn't need to worry about work, only because there is too much of it. People ought to stay awake nights worrying because there is too much work, not because there is too little, because when all the work is done it will mean that all the men's wants have been supplied, and then you can go along and play mumblepeg, or anything else; the work is not done so long as there are any men's wants to be supplied.

What are we going to do to get rid of it? Of course, all the people, especially the working people, take their politics from their grandfathers, and their religion from their grandmothers. You have got to think it out. The fact that your grandfather and your grandmother believed a certain way is more evidence that it is wrong than it is right, for they were not supposed to have as much sense as the present generation, and you know that wouldn't be much. We are republicans because we were born that way, and democrats because we were born that way, and it doesn't make any difference which way a party goes, we go along with it, and it can go any old way its leaders see fit to have it go, and we give it our vote.

One of the first things workmen have got to do is to learn to vote together. I do not propose to make a political speech, excepting upon broad lines, but workmen have got to learn to vote together and to vote for their friends. On looking over the history of this country, pretty nearly every president we ever had was a lawyer, every senator almost we ever had was a lawyer, almost all of our members of Congress have been lawyers, and they don't work for nothing. Try to hire them, if you think they do. Pretty nearly all the members of our state legislature are lawyers, all the governors are lawyers, everybody that manages the affairs of this country directly are lawyers—of course indirectly and back of the lawyers are various clients, but not workingmen. The lawyers make all the laws and enforce all the laws and do all the governing. Of course, that is because they are the only people upon earth that are wise enough to do it.

Who would ever think of sending a stonemason or a blacksmith or a shoemaker to Congress? No one would. Why, down in Kansas, under the populist wave of reform—you know they get religious down there whenever there is a famine, whenever the crops are short they are populists, and when times are good they are republicans. When crops were short they elected

COHL BROS.

HATTERS

Now at THEIR NEW LOCATION

30 Kearny St.

Next to Chronicle Building



Most Business Men

LIKE GOOD OFFICE STATIONERY

Regal Typewriter Paper

(124 KINDS)

REPRESENT THE MAXIMUM OF QUALITY WITH THE MINIMUM OF COST

All Office Supply People

a shoemaker to be a judge. That would have been all right, they would have come out very well, excepting when this fellow got elected he went off to a law school, and when he got ready to take his seat he had no better sense of justice than the rest of them. The lawyers have done all the business and they are pretty smooth; they don't always let their right hand know what their left hand is doing, they dare not, or let anybody else know what it is doing; they do not dare, and they have made all of this law in the legislature in the interest of the people they are acquainted with, that they serve, and that they hope to serve. This is really a close problem when you get down to it. You do not need to be afraid of it; you may be dead sure that you cannot make poor men richer unless you make the rich man poorer, and you need not be afraid of making him poor; he will have enough any way. It is a close struggle in the end, and has been since the history has recorded the acts of men.

You have no fixed laws and institutions in this country so that work would not be a blessing, so the question will be how to get along with the least possible work; to do that you will have to make the machines work as hard as they can; you have got to make everybody work that wants to work and some few who do not want to work, and when you worry about work it must be because you are afraid you have to do it, and not because you are afraid you would not have anything to do.

But, to be specific, what is the way out? There is land enough in America, there is land enough on the face of the earth, if there was not a fence around it; there is iron enough in the mines, there is coal enough in the earth; there is enough of stuff to work into food, and to work into clothing so that men need no more fear famine. The question of production has long since been solved; men of cunning and with brains have invented cunning machinery to do men's work; men don't need to work any more; two or three hours' labor a day would support them; and even the rich could afford to work two or three hours a day; they can take their exercises that way instead of playing golf. It isn't a question of production any more. The ages have solved the great problem of production away back two thousand years ago. Wise philosophers used to dream of the time when the brain of man would invent all of these cunning machines to do the labor of the human race, and they thought when these machines had been invented that then the human race could rest. It is a dream of the philosophers of ancient times; we have invented those cunning machines, we have invented the cunning machines that weave the cloth that clothe the human race with almost no labor whatever, and what has been the result of those inventions? Why, those cunning machines have become the property of the few and the fathers who did weave have been driven into the streets, and the little children taken from school and the green fields and have become prisoners to run these machines.

We have invented those machines, and instead of liberating the human race, those machines have served to further enslave them, because they have been competitors with man to that most priceless thing, a right to work; they will be competitors so long as a handful of men own the work and the iron and the coal and the wood and the railroads, and all the implements of production and distribution, and leave the poor nothing to sell but daily toil and daily lives. You have got to get these things back; they must become the property of humanity. It took nature millions of ages to make a coal mine. Away back when the earth was young and hot and moist, great forests sprang up and within it internal troubles, and these sunk down and were buried in the earth and were hidden away for millions of ages, so that one day when the earth grew old and cold this pent-up sunshine could be brought forth to warm the hearts of man, and lo and behold! when the earth got old and cold a few railroad magnates stretched forth their hands and said, "All this coal is ours, and nature through all the ages has been toiling not for the human race, but for us, and the human race cannot make fires except upon such terms as we see fit to dictate."

Do you think you can solve the labor question and leave a half dozen men in the United States in control of the industries of America? If you do, you have got another guess coming, and you better make it quick while you are living. Do you think you can solve the labor question and leave a few men own all the coal, the iron of the earth, all the railroads, the factories and all the mills? You must bring the human race back to the heritage of which it has been deprived. Now, I know this cannot be done quickly, but I know

beyond the immediate things which all of us do, beyond the grind of everyday life, there ought to be up here a clear ideal; there ought to be some point to which we are moving; there ought to be some guide, the guiding star to influence the combat of the nation and of men. When we make laws or repeal them we should know where we are going, what is the result to be obtained, and go toward that result.

Now, a moment as to politics. The first great lesson the workman has to learn is to forget his grandfather, and you might let your grandmother go, too. Do your own thinking; let this day and generation settle its own affairs. The fact that you were born a republican does not mean anything, or that you were born a democrat does not mean anything.

There are various ways; I am not one of those who believe that there is only one road; I think there are many. There are philosophies which are broad and deep and point to a way that the human race can recover much that it has lost; there is the single tax, the abolition of the private ownership of land, the taking of coal mines, of railroads, of forests, of ores, all those things which nature stored there. That is surely good. Whether it would accomplish all they believe, no man can tell until it has been tried. I don't believe that is the only way; I must say that today, looking over the world, with all of its activities, with all of its political struggles and its political strength, the progress of the people of the world seems to be going towards socialism. I want to be frank about this matter; it is not worth while to come so far without being frank. I believe that either system or that many systems may be found to work, and very likely any system that we adopt may not be as perfect as we believe it would be before it came. We can try; we can see the ideal and can go toward it. I am glad to see the enthusiasm of socialism.

So far as I am concerned, I have never been a party socialist, not because I did not see the ideal, not because I did not believe that it was one way, and perhaps the best so far thought of for the solution of this great question, but because it always looked to me to be so far a dream, and because the workingmen themselves in whose interest this warfare, this great fight, is waged, the workingmen themselves must show their interest in some such result before you need any great number of men like me. I can get along under any kind of system, and if I had a chance, if I were obliged to cast my lot in co-operative commonwealth, the chances are I wouldn't get as much out of it as I do now. I am dead willing to go in, but before I can see any hope of success, it seems to me I ought to see a far greater number of that class of men who have nothing to lose and everything to gain before I can feel justified in so doing.

Think this out for yourselves; it may be that between that day and the present, which is quite a way off, in spite of what some of you enthusiastic specialists realize. If I should take out a red card, I am afraid I would be tried and fired at the second meeting, and yet when we are speaking of it, we can't forget the fact that the socialist party of the world is the greatest political party on this earth. It is the only one which reaches over land and sea, and which binds together in a sort of solidarity all of the people, and it is aptly put that the man who throws his vote that way does not waste it; don't worry about that. It may be that before that time comes we will have to have an intermediate party, for you cannot get people to go so fast.

Strong deeds are all right with a full grown man, but kind of different with babies, and the human race are babies; they are only several million years old, and it has got to run up into the billions before they get much sense. It may be, as in England, you will have to form labor parties; they may not have clear, distinct political principles, but for many years to come these must be questions of agitation, they must be questions of education, and the human race will not solve these great problems in a minute.

I must say one word more after this of saying something of politics, which is required, and which I do not mean to say, and I do not want to have it understood that way; yet you can take it as you please. I have no doubt heard many shades of political opinions, perhaps with reference to your present affairs, and I believe the workingmen should go into politics; I believe they should go in quickly; they have stayed out too long. You will never have any influence until you get in, and I want to say another thing; when you get in, you will make all the mistakes that others have made before you; you will have ignorant men, you will have tyrannical men, you will have boodlers—I don't know just what I might do. I never had to boodle in that way;

The Central Trust Company Of California

Chas. F. Legee, Pres. B. G. Tognazzi, Mgr.

CAPITAL PAID IN, \$1,000,000.00

SURPLUS, - - - \$500,000.00

Check Accounts Solicited.

Interest on Savings Accounts at rate of 4 per cent per annum.

Market and Sansome Streets

BRANCHES:

624 Van Ness Ave, and 3039 Sixteenth Street

Employs Only Union Men in All Its
Departments.

PATRONIZE

Home Industry

DRINK

Wunder Brewing Co's.

Pacific Club Beer

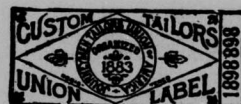
A San Francisco Product of Unexcelled
Quality—Bottled by

Wunder Bottling Co.

Scott and Lombard Streets

Phone West 635

The First Firm in San Francisco to Use the
Union Label on Bottled Beer.



Demand this Label on
all custom-made clothing.

U
N
I
O
N



M
A
D
E
!!

S. N. WOOD & CO. Union Made Clothing From Maker to Wearer

Phone Market 3285

P. BENEDETTI, Mgr

UNION FLORIST

Formerly of 25 Fourth Street

Funeral Work a Specialty at Lowest Prices

Orders Promptly Attended To

3017 16th St. Branch: 2517 Mission St.
Near Mission St.

I had a better graft. But if I were a workingman, with three or four dollars a day, and would get into political life, and my term of office was drawing to a close, and I thought I might have to go back to work, I don't know what I would do. I don't want to be placed in that position.

But what I want to say is this: it would be very foolish to expect any workingman who gets into political life, that he will not be like all the rest. If anybody tells you that they are all angels, they are lying to you and want your vote. There is some selfishness, there is some of everything excepting money that there is with the rich, and you will have boodlers; but if you have them, don't run away on that account; I want to emphasize that. If you elect a man and he proves unfaithful to his trust, if he betrays the men whom he was sent to serve, if he takes the money of the corporation and sells your votes to the rich, then because of that don't turn your back upon a labor party; try again. If you are not going to vote for any party whose men had betrayed the cause of the people, what ticket would you vote? You would have to stick to the republican ticket. They all prove unfaithful, over and over again, but stick to your class; there isn't anybody else to do it; there is just a few fellows out of that class who will stand by you, and they are mighty few, and if you have got to have some boodler, better let a workingman get his hand in once in awhile.

When I read the newspapers in Chicago about the boodling in San Francisco, I rather make up my mind that nobody ever boodled except the workingmen; if they boodle so much, I don't see why they work. Now, I don't believe in it, I'm against it; I think a man who represents so high and so moral a cause as labor ought to be true to the poor whom he represents; he ought to undergo hardships, he ought to withstand temptation, he ought to die almost for his cause; but they will not all do it, and don't expect to, and when some of them are unfaithful to the cause, don't you be unfaithful to your cause, for your cause is the great cause of human liberty; the hopes of your future are bound up in the cause of the workingman; there is nothing else in human history excepting the progress of the weak and of the poor.

This cause is in your hands; it is for you to find a position for the generations that are yet unborn. If you look back in history, in the history of the human race, away back from the time that man first raised from brute creation and stood up on his hind legs, and looked the rest of the world in the face, you find that the world has been ruled by kings, by tyrants, by priests, by preachers, by monopolists, by the rich. The great men who have been the hewers of wood, the drawers of water, through all the ages of the world, have given their toil, have given their life, have given their blood that other men may be rich and strong. The men who have labored have denied themselves the comforts of life that others may roll in wealth they do not need; they have been bought and sold as chattels—why, it isn't one hundred years since white men were chattels all over Europe; it isn't one hundred years since the workingmen were sold to the farmers in England; it isn't one hundred years that these men had a semblance of freedom, and have only a semblance today, but through all the past, through all the years gone by, the human race has been going onward and upward toward greater justice and broader manhood than the world has ever known.

The history of the world has been the progress of the poor, the progress of the workingman, for away back to the time when men first met together in the woods and in the waste places and organized their unions, it was a crime, punishable by the penitentiary and death, for two men to meet together and conspire to raise their wages, just as monopolists would make it a crime today.

Away back there when they met in the forest and under the cover of darkness of night they conspired to help the world and to help each other. They have gone through endless suffering; they met deprivations, they met death upon the scaffold, they lived in prison that this day and this generation might be better than the past. They have gone onward and upward in the years gone by; they stood by their fellows, they formed their unions, until almost the humblest workman can reach out his hand and know that somewhere in the world are some few men who are his friends and who stand by his cause. The progress of the human race has been the progress of trade unionism. In spite of its mistakes, in spite of much of its criminal conduct, in spite of the evils of the past, the position of men today is imbued with determination to stand by each other in this great world-struggle for human liberty,

and it is for you to stand together; the cause of the workingman is right when it is wrong.

If the individual battle is not wise, what of it? Should you desert your comrade, and go to the enemy? If the battle is wrong, the war is right; the war at least is right, and the war has just begun, and sometime the work of trade unions will be done.

I told you your principles are not ideals; they are not, they are necessary to the state of industrial warfare in which we live; but when their work is done, when they have accomplished their purpose, these narrow restrictions will pass away; there will no longer be apprentices; there will no longer be an effort to exclude any human being from any portion of the earth from earning his living to the best of his ability and his strength. There will no longer be any effort to exclude your fellow-man, a man will be your brother whether he belongs to your union or not; this is for today. But beyond it and above it is the grand time when the work of the union has been completed, when all men will be brothers, when the brotherhood of man shall be an accomplished fact; then these restrictions will be ended, because the warfare of industrial strife will be done. (Prolonged cheers.)

ANTI-JAP NOTES.

(Contributed by the Anti-Jap Laundry League.)

Delegates from the French branch of the Anti-Jap Laundry League attended the last meeting and spoke interestingly on the effect of Japanese competition upon the French laundries. The French, as a whole, are contributing liberally, but it has been thought advisable to send a delegation to those who are not and to secure their co-operation if possible.

A joint committee, composed of three members from the Oakland League and three from San Francisco, has been appointed for the purpose of holding monthly conferences for the promotion of the mutual interests of the two organizations. This committee will meet alternately in the two cities, and it is thought that in this manner many Jap patrons residing in Oakland and conducting business in San Francisco, or vice versa, may be more readily reached.

During the two weeks from October 12th to the 26th, we will have the down-town district posted, calling attention to the effect of Japanese competition on the economic conditions of the western states.

The San Mateo County League informs us that the White Star Laundry of San Francisco has taken legal action against the Jap laundry in Palo Alto which has assumed its copyrighted name, evidently for the purpose of giving the appearance that the Jap is conducting a branch of the San Francisco enterprise. Papers have been served, and the case will come to trial at once.

The Alameda County League will follow our display of posters with a similar advertising campaign in its territory, and an attempt will be made to spread this form of agitation to all the organized localities on the coast.

We are considering the advisability of contracting for permanent showing on the more important localities through the city.

GOOD HALLS TO RENT.

In the Labor Temple, at 316 Fourteenth street, near Mission, there are some excellent halls to rent. Full information may be obtained on the premises. ***

Patronize our advertisers—they patronize you.

Best ten-wire Tapestry Brussels Carpets \$1.00 a Yard

That is the STERLING price.

If you pay a cent more, you pay too much.

They are sewed free, laid free, lined free — and credit is free.

Thousands and thousands of yards of this splendid carpet worth regularly from \$1.25 to \$1.40 a yard.

STERLING FURNITURE COMPANY

1049 Market Street
Opposite McAllister

CAN'T BUST 'EM OVERALLS & PANTS UNION MADE ARGONAUT SHIRTS

Demand the Union Label



On Your Printing, Bookbinding and Photo Engravings

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union Concern.

THE CIGAR MAKERS' UNION LABEL

Color
Light
Blue



Demand
It When
Buying

LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council.

Office S. F. Labor Temple 316 Fourteenth St.
Telephone, Market 2853.

WILL J. FRENCH.....Editor

Single Subscriptions.....\$1.00 a year
To unions subscribing for their entire membership, 80 cents a year for each subscription.
Single copies, 5 cents.

Changes of address or additions to unions' mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered at postoffice, San Francisco, Cal., as second class matter.



FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1909.

"If a thing is true let us all believe it—rich and poor, men, women and children. Truth is a thing to be shouted from the housetops."—W. K. Clifford.

Word came on September 18th that the factories of Danbury, Bethel and New Milford have had the label of the hatters restored. It is more than ever the duty of unionists to insist on the label in all hats purchased.

The "Coast Seamen's Journal" started on its twenty-third year this week. It states with pardonable pride that it is the oldest labor paper in the United States. Editor Walter Macarthur is to be congratulated on the high standard maintained by the publication. We wish our contemporary continued prosperity as a trade-union beacon on both land and sea.

Even Jack Tar benefits by the labor movement. On September 15th Acting Secretary Winthrop of the Navy Department, issued an order that the long-wished-for "free Sunday" is to become a reality. Sunday work on board ship is to be reduced to a minimum. No inspection of ship or crew is to be permitted. In other words, the sailors' desire for "one day's rest in seven" has resulted in victory.

Governor Gillett commuted the death sentence of William Buckley last Tuesday to fifteen years imprisonment, with the privilege to apply for a parole. The governor said he was convinced of Buckley's innocence of the crime. This action was received in labor circles with a great deal of satisfaction. For years efforts had been made to procure a pardon, in view of the evidence secured subsequent to the trial.

Last Monday morning a jury in Judge Cabaniss' court decided, before leaving the box, that Laura Macdonald was not guilty of murdering her little son. It will be remembered that she was charged with this crime, committed in a fit of insanity after suffering most brutal treatment, and she then swallowed poison. The doctors saved her life. Miss Maud Younger of the waitresses has proved a faithful friend of the unfortunate woman, and is now caring for her.

The convention call for the twenty-ninth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor has been issued. In Toronto, Canada, beginning Monday morning, November 8, 1909, the delegates will assemble, and the sessions will last until the business is completed. Delegates must be selected at least two weeks prior to the convention. Internationals are represented according to membership, and central bodies, state federations, and locals without internationals, are entitled to one delegate each.

THE STRIKE IN SWEDEN.

That the efforts of the combined capitalist class of Europe have been unsuccessful thus far to break the backbone of the Swedish strike, will be best understood from the following cablegram received in the office of the Swedish-American newspaper "Arbeteren" ("The Worker") from the president of the Swedish National Organization of Workers:

"Stockholm, September 15, 1909.

"Arbeteren," 28 City Hall Place, New York City.
"The gigantic struggle continues with undiminished energy against the Swedish Employers' Association. More than 150,000 still continue the struggle. As yet, no settlement. With courage and endurance, the workers are keeping up the fight to the utmost, and will win the fight, if only some economic assistance is given to the strikers.

"LANDSSEKRETARIATET,
"HERMAN LINDQUIST."

It will be seen from this cablegram that the situation has remained unchanged. The strike is now in its ninth week, and the Swedish unionists are standing firm in spite of all the efforts made by their opponents to beat them down. This must not be understood to be a fight against the capitalists of Sweden alone, for the organized employers of Europe are combined and are using their best efforts to break this labor body, the most thoroughly organized in all Europe today.

It was for tactical and strategical purposes that the unorganized have returned to work. This was done mainly because there was no desire on the part of the strike committee to precipitate a more dangerous situation, and, furthermore, it was impossible with the slender means on hand to support such a large body.

The workers of the world cannot afford to permit the destruction of Swedish organization. Its present efficiency is the result of over twenty-five years of indefatigable work on the part of its builders and preceptors. What is needed is financial aid, and much of it.

If the workers come to the rescue and keep up the flow of funds as they are now coming in, and which are only now arriving in Sweden, then the victory will surely be won. This is the time for action. All the forces of labor the world over should stand with our fellow unionists in this struggle.

In discussing the situation in Sweden, the London "Justice" says in part:

"The anxiety of the entire capitalist press of Great Britain to make out that the general strike in Sweden has been a complete failure shows plainly, if such exposition were needed at this time of day, how exclusively it is a capitalist press. Some of the less far-sighted reactionary journals admit, indeed, that it would never do for the industrial interdict in Sweden to be a success, inasmuch that if it were the workers in every other country would be encouraged to make use of the same weapon. But the long duration of the Swedish strike and its admirable management throughout have already removed from this great protest of the workers anything like the stigma of failure. Win or lose, the Swedes have taught a lesson to Europe. It has been a great achievement."

The appeal from across the water to American trade unionists has borne fruit. Many organizations have contributed money. An industrial disturbance such as the one under discussion is not local in character. It affects all who work, and especially those combined in organizations. The real merit of the controversy lies in the resistance of efforts to disorganize, and thereby endeavor to maintain a better opportunity for securing those things as needful in Sweden as in America, typified by collective bargaining—some leisure time, fair wages, sanitary workrooms, and, above all, the chance to talk to the employers with such protection as the union gives. These things deserve our financial assistance.

WOMEN IN THE HOME.

By Susan W. FitzGerald.

We are forever being told that the place of woman is in the home. Well, so be it. But what do we expect of her in the home? Merely to stay in the home is not enough. She is a failure unless she does certain things for the home. She must make the home minister, as far as her means allow, to the health and welfare, moral as well as physical, of her family, and especially of her children. She, more than anyone else, is held responsible for what they become.

She is responsible for the cleanliness of her house.

She is responsible for the wholesomeness of the food.

She is responsible for the children's health.

She, above all, is responsible for their morals, for their sense of truth, of honesty and of decency, for what they turn out to be.

How far can the mother control these things?

She can clean her own rooms, but if the neighbors are allowed to live in filth, she cannot keep her rooms from being filled with bad air and smells, or from being infested by vermin.

She can cook her food well, but if dealers are permitted to sell poor food, unclean milk or stale eggs, she cannot make the food wholesome for her children.

She can care for her own plumbing and her refuse, but if the plumbing in the rest of the house is unsanitary, if garbage accumulates and the halls and stairs are left dirty, she cannot protect her children from the sickness and infection that these conditions bring.

She can take every care to avoid fire, but if the house has been badly built, if the fire-escapes are insufficient or not fireproof, she cannot guard her children from the horrors of being maimed or killed by fire.

She can open her windows to give her children the air that we are told is so necessary, but if the air is laden with infection, with tuberculosis and other contagious diseases, she cannot protect her children from this danger.

She can send her children out for air and exercise, but if the conditions that surround them on the street are immoral and degrading, she cannot protect them from these dangers.

Alone, she cannot make these things right. Who or what can?

The city can do it, the city government that is elected by the people, to take care of the interests of the people.

And who decides what the city government shall do?

First, the officials of that government; and,

Second, those that elect them.

Do the women elect them? No, the men do. So it is the men and not the women that are really responsible for the

Unclean houses,

Unwholesome food,

Bad plumbing,

Danger of fire,

Risk of tuberculosis and other diseases,

Immoral influences of the street.

In fact, men are responsible for the conditions under which the children live, but we hold women responsible for the results of these conditions. If we hold women responsible for the results, must we not, in simple justice, let them have something to say as to what these conditions shall be? There is one simple way of doing this. Give them the same means that men have, let them vote.

Women are, by nature and training, housekeepers. Let them have a hand in the city's housekeeping, even if they introduce an occasional house-cleaning.

NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.**A Proposition to Boost the Label.**

The Iowa State Federation of Labor, which met at Dubuque a short time ago, at the suggestion of General Organizer Olivey of the Garment Workers' Union, passed favorably on his suggestion to adopt the "label order of business." The federation has applied to the general office for 2,000 copies for distribution and has advised all of its affiliated locals to adopt the order of business.

General Organizer Olivey suggests to all local unions in and out of the U. G. W. of A. the following addition to their by-laws:

"Whereas, Many union men are spending their wages for products that do not bear the union label, thereby injuring all union men and women, and helping to maintain the open shop, child labor and the sweat shop, and

"Whereas, The neglect of the union label is due to thoughtlessness, carelessness, and a failure to understand the value of the union label; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we amend our by-laws to include the submitted label order of business that the label may be called to the attention of all members at all meetings.

"For central bodies to be added; and be it further

"Resolved, That all delegates be instructed to have the locals they represent to take some action."

Order to immediately follow the reading of the minutes:

Meeting Number One.

All members whose clothing bears the union label, please rise.

All members who insist that union clerks wait on them, please rise.

Meeting Number Two.

All members who purchase only union-made cigars and tobacco will please rise.

All members who patronize only union restaurants, union barber shops, union saloons and union markets will please rise.

Meeting Number Three.

All members whose hats bear the union label will please rise.

All members whose shoes bear the union label will please rise.

Meeting Number Four.

All members whose shirts and collars bear the union label will please rise.

All members whose working clothes and overalls bear the union label will please rise.

Meeting Number Five.

All members who employ union plumbers, carpenters, painters, sheet metal workers, leather workers, etc., will please rise.

All members using only union-made brooms in your homes will please rise.

This is a regular order of business at all meetings. After meeting Number Five, begin again with Number One.

* * *

Report from Boston of Improved Conditions.

The New York "Journal of Commerce" has this interesting paragraph in a late issue:

"The improved conditions of business this year over last is emphasized in the quarterly report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics on the state of employment in the organized industries. Reports from about 780 unions, with an aggregate membership of 105,944, which comprise something over 60 per cent of the total number of organized workingmen in the state, show that 6,736 members, or 6.36 per cent, were reported idle on June 30, 1909. This is a more normal condition than has prevailed during any quarter since the industrial depression in 1907. On June 30, 1908, 493 unions, with a total of 72,815 members, reported 10,490 members idle, or a percentage of 14.41."

An Authority on Equal Suffrage.

Joseph G. Ward, premier of New Zealand, is in the east. He is returning to his home by way of Vancouver. A few days ago he expressed his views on the question of votes for women:

"Woman suffrage all over the world is inevitable in time, but in my opinion a campaign of conciliation and education should be waged. That is how women won the suffrage in New Zealand.

"I worked with them nineteen years ago, and I can assure you there was no stirring up of enmity between men and women as there is in England. The women contented themselves with finding out whether candidates for office were for or against this movement, and used their influence accordingly. They educated the men to seeing how very good for them and the country the woman's vote would be. And it has been. I doubt if there is a man in New Zealand today who would deny it or vote to take the ballot away from them if such a thing were contemplated.

"While we permit women to vote on all questions in New England, we're inconsistent enough not to permit them to stand for Parliament or any elective office. Men don't want their wives and daughters and sisters to be exposed to the exigencies of politics, to be assailed personally, as any one is frequently who stands for office.

"Corruption is practically unknown with us. I don't believe a New Zealand office holder could be found who has paid as much as a five-shilling piece for a vote in twenty years. That is because we have no poverty in the sense that it exists in England and perhaps here.

"But the most amusing thing about the suffrage question to me, is to hear in England and New York the same arguments against woman suffrage that were advanced against it twenty years ago, and which all our experience has absolutely disproved. People seem still to take seriously the assertion that to grant votes to women would promote dissension in the home. I assure you there is no more quarreling between husbands and wives about politics than there is about the fashions, the wife's new bonnet or the husband's new haircut. Very often there is a peaceful discussion of political questions, and of course as the interests of husband and wife are identical, they often vote the same way. But when they differ it is without quarreling."

* * *

Miss Daley of the Garment Workers Keeps Busy.

Miss Margaret C. Daley has been busy signing up new agreements for the garment workers of New York. She expects to have all the Pacific Coast factories using the label working under uniform prices and conditions as soon as pending questions are adjusted in Portland, Oregon. To show how busy one may keep in organizing work, Miss Daley writes that after completing her New York business "I will proceed to Schenectady to take up the work of organizing the Mohawk Overall factory and will proceed from there to St. Joseph, Mo., where there is an agreement waiting to be adjusted. After attending to affairs in St. Joseph, will visit Marysville, Savannah and other towns in Missouri, to adjust wage scales; expect to go there through Texas and the south."

* * *

Examples of Steel Car Co's "Operations":

"Max Sharp, check 4617, backer-up; pay June 15, 3 days, \$1; June 15-30, 13 days, \$24. Sharp stated that his master riveter received only \$16 during the last-named period, although he worked the same hours and his pay should have been the higher.

"John Jakubik, check 156, laborer in yard, supposedly at \$1.33 per day; 14 days, \$15.

"John Malinak, check 5099, riveter; pay July 10, 4 days, \$3.50. Stated five other men working with him on the same job received same pay for same period."

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

By Edward P. E. Troy.

I am indebted to the Lord Provost of Glasgow for the tramway report of that city for 1909. Always municipally owned, they were leased to a company up to 1894. During that year, because of the poor service, and long hours and low wages paid employees, the trams were taken over and operated by the city.

The report shows the gross cost of the Glasgow tramways to be \$18,591,790. Out of receipts, a renewal and depreciation fund has been provided to the amount of \$9,360,433, and a sinking fund of \$3,334,404, both of which have reduced the capital charge to \$6,000,000. In San Francisco, the street railways cost \$12,000,000 to construct and equip. As the receipts and profit have increased, the control has been sold to successive speculators, who have each added to the capital charge. Today, the total stock, bonds and floating debt of the United Railroads is about \$91,000,000!

The receipts of the Glasgow tramways for the first year of municipal operation—1905—were \$1,077,287. Last year they were \$4,314,220, notwithstanding numerous reductions in fare. The lowest fare charged by the former company was 2 cents. The city has a 1-cent fare. The city carries a passenger 2.3 miles for 2 cents. The company charged 4 cents for a lesser journey.

The wage paid by the municipal tramways is 300 per cent greater than that paid by the former company. The latter worked its employees longer hours per week—63 per cent—than the city does. Although municipal ownership of tramways in 171 cities in Great Britain has forced the few companies remaining to increase wages, yet the wage paid in Glasgow is 33 per cent greater than the Dublin Tramway Company pays its help.

In San Francisco the United Railroads has reduced the wages of its employees far below the standard in other employments. The conductors and motormen were reduced from 31 and 33 cents to 25 and 27 cents per hour for a ten-hour day—less than a laborer's wage. The laborers in its employ have been reduced from \$2.50 for eight hours to \$1.50 and \$1.80 for ten hours. Such is the difference between municipal and private ownership of a public utility.

Professor Frank Parsons, in the report of the National Civic Federation, estimates the total saving to passengers by reduced fares in Glasgow, for 12 years, to be \$23,000,000, as compared with the fares of the former company. Compared with the present fares of the Dublin Company, the saving is \$15,100,000!

In San Francisco, our street railway company is collecting over \$7,000,000 a year in fares. This exceeds the entire cost of our fire, police, schools, parks and other municipal departments. The per capita receipts of all the street railways of San Francisco amount to \$22 per year—the highest of any city in the world. The tramways' average revenue per head in Glasgow is \$4.06!

Applying the saving through municipal ownership of tramways in Glasgow to this city, San Francisco would pay \$3,500,000 less for fares under municipal ownership. This would amount to \$10 each year for every man, woman and child.

Excellence of service is the aim of Glasgow's municipal tramways. As receipts increase, and profits become greater, the service is improved, fares lowered, and the wages and hours of the employees made better. Seats are provided for every passenger. Careful operation, and proper fenders and brakes protect human life. All of the receipts are paid into the city treasury. There is no scandal, no boodling, no corruption of city officials. The municipal operation of Glasgow's tramways has brought honor to that city, and caused Albert Shaw to proclaim it to be "the best governed city in the world." Private operation of street railways in San Francisco has brought scandal, dishonor, disgrace and shame on our city before the whole world.

Labor Council—Alameda County

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held September 20, 1909.

Meeting called to order at 8:20 p. m., President William Spooner presiding. Minutes of previous meeting read; and with correction as to payment of money by Solicitors' Union, ordered approved.

Communications—From secretary A. F. of L., containing call and credentials for Toronto convention; filed. From unnamed committee of stablemen, stating grievance between them and journeymen horseshoers; referred to horseshoers and business representative. From Joint Board Bakers and Confectioners, calling upon all union men to refrain from patronizing French bakeries; filed and ordered placed on blackboard. From United Hatters of North America, requesting that committee be appointed for purpose of soliciting merchants of Oakland to handle none but union-made hats; filed and referred to new business for appointing of committee.

Bills—State Federation, \$1; G. V. Manning, \$2.70; business representative's salary, \$60; janitor, \$16; C. J. Curran, \$62.50; A. W. Sefton, Jr., 90 cents. Ordered paid.

Reports of Unions—Newspaper Solicitors—Informed that the publishers of San Francisco would hold meeting on Thursday of this week for purpose of fixing scale of wages, probably at minimum of \$18 per week, that Oakland scale would probably follow action of S. F. publishers; union progressing. Tailors—Label taken from tailoring firms of Lancaster & Rehor, and Johnson, Tenth and Washington streets, requested delegates to notify unions.

Reports of Committees—Joint Labor Day—Read, accepted, and further pro rata of expense (if any) be paid.

Nomination of Officers—Reopened, and following were named: President, William Spooner; first vice-president, G. V. Manning; second vice-president, Wm. McDuff; recording secretary and business agent, A. M. Thompson; secretary-treasurer, C. J. Curran; sergeant-at-arms, J. Bell; members executive board—H. B. Andrews, A. W. Sefton, Jr., H. Derolph, A. F. Goodwin, R. E. Glenn, C. Brock, C. A. Drolette; C. S. King, F. Loring and F. C. Joslyn. There being no further nominations, the same were ordered closed. Moved and carried, where there is no contest, election be had by acclamation, that where there is, same be balloted for.

New Business—President appointed committee to wait on merchants in interest of hatters: Bros. Sefton, Andrews and Thompson. Brother Joslyn stated that committee appointed to wait upon Royal Arch had mistaken day of meeting, and requested that secretary notify Royal Arch by communication, stating reason for and asking permission for committee to address their body; secretary so instructed.

Lengthy discussion was held on electrical workers' controversy.

Bro. Joslyn asked for information as to whether delegates had reported to their respective unions the necessity of purchasing stock in Result Laundry Association. Bro. Drolette of electrical workers stated that his union had appointed committee for purpose of investigation, and that they would probably purchase some stock. Bakers reported that union would act on matter at next meeting.

Report of Secretary-Treasurer—Read and accepted.

Adjourned at 9:35 p. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

A. M. THOMPSON, Secretary.

Dr. Mary Crawford of Williamsburg hospital, Brooklyn, is the first woman ambulance surgeon in the world.

VALLEJO TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL. Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held September 17, 1909.

Called to order at 8 p. m., President G. M. Jewett in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Credentials—Boiler Makers—J. A. Griffin and W. A. Langston. Cigar Makers, No. 253 of Oakland—J. C. McAravy.

Reports of Unions—Painters—Adopted resolution favoring law requiring medical examination of applicants for marriage licenses. Pile Drivers—Two applications; meet Tuesday. Bartenders—Initiated one, have three applications. Machinists—Initiated four; three applications; sent \$10 to Sweden strikers; took no action on letter from cooks and waiters relative to machinist patronizing boycotted boarding house. Retail Clerks—Elected officers and delegates to Council; initiated two; two applications, call attention of cooks and waiters to two non-union cooks employed in Hancock grocery store. Federal—One application.

Reports of Committees—Executive—Recommend that Engineer Winton at Bay Shore laundry join some union. Law and Legislative—Report no organization of glass workers here; ask further time on matter affecting electrical workers. Union Label—Report no goods of Crescent Feather Co. being sold in Vallejo. Labor Day—Call meeting of chairmen of sub-committees; most bills paid, profits will be satisfactory.

New Business—Secretary instructed to write commandant of navy yard for permission to circulate recall petition. Cooks and waiters of San Francisco, through local delegates, submit for approval of Council resolution relative to Governor Gillett's veto of bill regulating the hours of culinary workers, to be submitted to convention of State Federation of Labor; approved. Committee from Building Trades Council given privilege of floor, requested to be provided with a committee room; left to trustees and committee of three from building trades to arrange such room.

Delegate J. B. Dale called attention of delegates to convention of State Federation of Labor, urging that they use their influence to the end that every union send its full quota of delegates to the convention.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

FRANK M. WYNKOOP, Correspondent.

CONSUMPTIVES STARVE YEARLY.

Cruel and inhuman practices are alleged in a statement given out by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis against the eastern doctors who persist in sending dying cases of consumption to the southwest. Fully 7,180 persons hopelessly diseased with

tuberculosis annually come to die in the states of California, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas and Colorado, most of them by order of their physicians. The statement, which is based upon the testimony of well-known experts, and all available statistics, shows that at least fifty per cent of those who go to the southwest every year for their health are so far advanced in their disease, that they cannot hope for a cure in any climate, under any circumstances. More than this, at least sixty per cent of these advanced cases are so poor that they have not sufficient means to provide for the proper necessities of life, which means that 4,315 consumptives are either starved to death, or forced to accept charitable relief every year.

It is not an uncommon thing, the National Association declares, for whole families, who can hardly eke out a living in the east, to migrate to the west in the hope of saving the life of some member of the family. In most instances, the abject poverty of such cases forces them to beg, or to live on a very low level. Often consumptives who cannot afford the proper traveling accommodations are found dead on the trains before reaching their destination. The resources of almost every charitable organization in the southwest are drained every year to care for cases which would be self-supporting in their eastern homes.

It cost, on an average, at least \$50 per month for the support of a consumptive in the southwest, including some medical attention. The National Association strongly urges no one to go to this section who has not sufficient funds to care for himself at least one year, in addition to what his family might require of him during this time. It is also urged that no persons who are far advanced with tuberculosis go to so distant a climate.

Consumption can be cured, or arrested in any section of the United States, and the percentage of cures in the east and the west is nearly the same. Any physician, therefore, who sends a person to the southwest without sufficient funds, or in an advanced or dying stage of the disease, is guilty of cruelty to his patient. Renewed efforts are being made to stop this practice.

THE HOME OF THE UNION STAMP

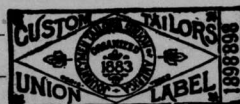
FRANK BROS.

THE BIG CLOTHIERS
For MEN and BOYS

1015 MARKET STREET near SIXTH

UNION MEN!

We are Pioneers of the



UNION LABEL

The Irish Tailors have proven to be your steadfast friends; FIVE YEARS ago we introduced the CUSTOM TAILORS' UNION LABEL to the union men of San Francisco.

WE are still champions of this label. All our garments are made in our own Sanitary Workshops by Skilled Union Mechanics, and our prices are no higher than the non-union firms.

Our Fall Styles are now ready for your inspection. Open Saturday until 10 p. m.



Kelleher & Browne
THE IRISH TAILORS
7th Street below Market



"Our Reputation Is Behind Every Suit"

Notes in Union Life

John W. Hogan, first international vice-president of the photo engravers, returned to San Francisco last Tuesday. He reports a good convention of his craftsmen, although the weather was exceedingly hot. Mr. Hogan's father died in Grass Valley during his absence, after an illness of only two days. The son has the sympathy of many friends in the labor movement.

The painters of Vallejo are urging the central body to give its endorsement to a proposed bill requiring county physicians to pass upon the good health of every person who enters the married state.

F. Butler, who has been commissioned by the colonial department of England to report on the immigration outlook and labor conditions in Canada, and especially in British Columbia, is now making his investigations. He will interview Premier McBride regarding the opportunities of intending immigrants to secure homesteads, and will also look into the prospects for skilled mechanics and domestics.

San Rafael unionists are busily engaged preparing for the State Federation of Labor convention, which meets on October 4th. Among the questions of importance to be considered are the proposal of the executive council which provides for the dividing of the state into eight districts and the appointment of ten vice-presidents, and the plan for organizing migratory laborers of California into a union. The entertainment features include a trip to Mill Valley and up Mount Tamalpais, and possibly an automobile trip to the northern part of the county.

Bakers' Union, No. 24, has issued circulars urging trade unionists and the public generally not to eat French bread and thereby assist the union in gaining better conditions for the French journeymen. The French boss bakers have refused to recognize the union or permit their bakers to affiliate with the organization. The main point involved is one day's rest in each seven.

The machinists continue their donations to the box makers and the machinists on strike on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. The union will give its annual ball on Saturday evening, October 9th, in Golden Gate Commandery hall, Sutter street. Next week we will print some of the Denver convention proceedings.

The longshoremen will, in all probability, re-affiliate with the international. The local has so decided, and it is expected the coast unions will ratify the action.

The iron molders have made a donation of \$25 to the Swedish strikers.

About 300 young men left their employment with the Illinois-Pacific Glass Works last Monday morning. They were refused a restoration of wage to the scale prevailing before the business depression. They accepted the reduction, and now very naturally think that the improvement in business warrants the slight increase. Work in a glass factory is by no means a kid-glove occupation.

The Post Office Clerks' Union will give its annual outing and out-door jinks in Paradise Cove on Sunday, October 3d, and has prepared a program of aquatic and terra firma sports of exceptional merit.

The "big three" pressmen unions have completed all arrangements for the picnic next Sunday, September 26th, at Fairfax Park.

On Saturday evening, October 16th, the bookbinders will give a ball in Cotillion hall, 159 Church street.

Business is good with the garment workers. Each meeting results in additions to the membership roll. The label of the organization should be on all garments, overalls, etc., purchased by unionists and their sympathizers.

CARNIVAL FOR THE LABOR TEMPLE.

The industrial fair and exposition, under the auspices of the San Francisco Labor Council and councils of the bay cities, will throw its gates open to the public on October 16th, and will continue to the 24th.

Coming as it does during Portola week, we can easily class this as a sister festival to the city's celebration. It is approved by all the labor organizations, principal business houses and manufacturers, and is an undertaking of vast magnitude.

The principal object of this exposition is to secure funds for the erection of a labor temple, wherein the various labor organizations can meet, and thus add one more substantial structure to the rebuilding of San Francisco.

The old-time events are not as practical to visitors as something of the new times, or even ahead of the times. In order to attract visitors to the grounds it is necessary to present attractions that are novelties. An old-time fair will not bring visitors from outside surrounding towns. Considering the vast numbers who will visit the city during Portola week, there is no city in the state that has as many natural advantages for this kind of an event as San Francisco.

The Labor Carnival will be a distinct novelty, combining all the features of a Mardi Gras, floral festival, agricultural and horticultural fair, together with a big industrial exposition.

From the manner in which the project is being taken in hand by the unions, there is no doubt that it will eclipse any event of this nature ever seen on the coast.

The very best season that could be chosen for the event has been selected. There will be concessions of all kinds, as well as a free entertainment to entertain the visitors. The best artists obtainable have been procured. The principal features from the Seattle Fair will be here for the occasion, and those in direct charge of the Labor Carnival are leaving nothing undone to make this exposition a success.

J. Gorman, who was in charge of the special features of the Mid-Winter Fair held in 1894, has been secured to handle the special features and events.

Mr. Foley, one of the best-known amusement caterers, is devoting his best energies to the management.

Archie Levy, the famous vaudeville agent, will care for the amusement end, and it goes without saying that his experience will be of great assistance.

Friend: "Why did you discharge your errand boy?" Butcher: "Customers complained that he was too slow—said he took so long that when they ordered veal it arrived as beef!"

S. J. Spear, operator of Engine 29, Fire Department, is in St. Joseph's Hospital, where he is recovering from an operation for removal of a fistula. He is under the care of the North American Hospital Association. ***

The Woman's Aero club is the newest thing in clubs in France, and is making a great stir.

Gas In The Kitchen

A gas company lays no pretension to being a philanthropic institution, and yet in struggling to develop its business, the gas industry has lightened the labor and increased the comfort of millions of women.

The New York "World" in the course of an editorial on "The Golden Age," said: "The kitchen maid of the present day knows more than the fine ladies of Versailles knew when the Louises were kings, and has more comforts and conveniences."

Today the kitchen without a gas range in a community where gas is obtainable is a rarity, and is deemed very antique and primitive by the marriageable generation of young women.

Nearly all women who live in cities will admit, upon reflection, that the gas cook stove is the greatest single domestic blessing that has become theirs in the last quarter of a century.

Women sufficiently fortunate know what it is to be free from the intolerable summer superheat of the coal range, and from the well-founded terror of the gasoline stove. It is also their privilege to enjoy the great economy of the gas-burning stove, its immense labor-saving advantages and its cleanliness of operation.

The time was reached some years ago when gas in the kitchen came within the financial reach of every family in the city.

San Francisco Gas and Electric Company

Copyright, 1909.



Sorensen Co.

Reliable Jewelers
and Opticians

Eyes Examined FREE by Expert Optician.

Largest and finest assortment in Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Cut Glass, Opera Glasses, Umbrellas and Silver Novelties.

James A. Sorensen, Free and Trade, 14K, 18K, 22K WEDDING RINGS, 715 Market St., next Call Bldg., 2593 Mission St., near 22d. All watch repairing warranted for 2 years.



SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. Color; Sept., Silver on Black.

Brooklyn Hotel

365-373 First St., San Francisco

Board and Room, \$1.00 per day; \$6.00 to \$8.00 per week. Rooms only, 50c; Family Rooms, \$1.00. Choice Single Rooms, \$2.00 per week up. Board and Room, two meals per day, including three on Sunday, \$5.00 per week up. Single meals, 25c. Free Bus Chas. Montgomery

Home Phone "M" 1919

Pacific Phone Market 109

Charles H. J. Truman

FUNERAL DIRECTOR

1919 Mission St., San Francisco
Between Fifteenth and Sixteenth

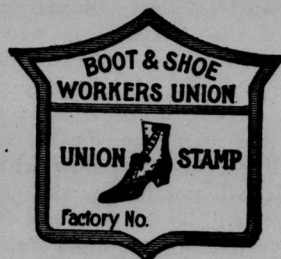
UNION MEMBERS, BE CONSISTENT!

Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict, Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union



246 SUMMER STREET

BOSTON, MASS.

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held September 17, 1909.

Meeting called to order at 9 p. m., President Kelly in the chair. Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Bindery Women—Miss Kate Downey. Delegate seated.

Communications—Filed—Journeyman Tailors' Union, notification of change of secretary. From Margaret Mahoney, M. D., president of S. F. Teachers' Federation, calling attention to conditions surrounding teachers in San Francisco schools. From J. J. Reid and J. W. Murphy, a review of their trouble with McNulty faction of I. B. E. W.; also enclosing letter from Iowa State Federation of Labor. From United Garment Workers of America, enclosing label signs, and requesting distribution of same. From S. V. Costello, enclosing complaint that superior judges are not living up to their ante-election pledges. From the A. F. of L., notification of change in bonding system. From the A. F. of L., stating that C. Tholin and John Sandgren, who are appealing for funds for Swedish strikers, have credentials from Central Federated Trades of New York City. From Joint Executive Board of Bakery and Confectionery Workers, calling attention to conditions existing in Latin bakeries. From San Francisco Newspaper Publishers, stating that they would expedite negotiations of wage scale of Newspaper Solicitors' Union. From Machinists, No. 68, Bartenders, No. 41, Carpenters, No. 22, and Housesmiths, No. 78, enclosing donations for box makers. From Asiatic Exclusion League, notification of regular monthly meeting. From Stablemen's Union, No. 404, enclosing resolutions expressing their confidence in the integrity and ability of their business agent, Thos. White. From Stationary Firemen's Union, No. 86, submitting names of committee appointed on jurisdictional dispute.

Delegate A. C. Rose of Waiters' Union, No. 30, submitted his resignation as member of the board of directors of Hall Association. On motion, the same was accepted, and vacancy will be filled later.

A communication was received from J. V. Ducoing, delegate from Barbers' Union, No. 143, requesting a leave of absence for five weeks. Request granted.

Communication from Allied Provision Trades Council, requesting that the speech of Clarence Darrow, delivered at Shell Mound Park on Labor Day, be published in full in an early edition of "Labor Clarion." Moved that the request be complied with; carried. From Treasurer McLennan, submitting report for the quarter ending July 31st. On motion the same was referred to trustees.

Moved that we suspend the reports of unions and take up the report of executive committee; carried. On the request of the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union for a boycott on the Green Valley Dairy, the committee recommended "that the request be referred back to the union for revision, and that they be advised to deal with the matter of boarding men through their organization;" concurred in.

The committee recommended that in considering its report bearing on the electrical workers' dispute, the Council go into executive session; carried. The committee reported that it had instructed the secretary to wire Secretary Morrison, requesting that the electrical workers be given thirty days' extension of time as per the request made before this committee, and that the secretary having so wired, a reply had been received denying said extension, and notifying Council that if immediate action was not taken, that the charter of the Council would be revoked. The committee therefore recommended "that

Electrical Workers' Union, No. 633, be requested to withdraw their delegates from this body, and that this action be taken without prejudice; and we also recommend that this Council protest against the arbitrary action of the A. F. of L., in forcing the Council to take this action at this time." It was moved to concur in the recommendation of the committee; carried; 72 in favor, 44 against. Moved that we assure Electrical Workers' Union, No. 633, of our moral support in case they should become involved in trouble of any kind; carried. The previous question was called for and put on the above motion. Moved that the vote be by roll call; carried. The roll was called with the result as above stated.

Auditing committee reported favorably on all bills and warrants drawn for same.

Receipts—Photo Engravers refund for telephone service, \$3.50; Hackmen, \$6; Broom Makers, \$2; Musicians, \$42; Brewery Workmen, \$8; Beer Drivers, \$8; Machine Hands, \$2; Stationary Firemen, \$6; Molders, \$10; Street R. R. Employees, \$4; Typographical Union, \$18; Retail Delivery Drivers, \$4; Photo Engravers, \$4; Garment Workers, \$10; Bakers, No. 24, \$14; Machine Coopers, \$4; Pile Drivers, \$6; Metal Polishers, \$4; Tobacco Workers, \$2; Barbers, \$14; Bartenders, \$10; Barber Shop Porters, \$4; Bindery Women, \$4; Waitresses, \$10; Tanners, \$2; Sugar Workers, \$6; Teamsters, \$20; Bottle Caners, \$2; Leather Workers, \$4. Total, \$233.50.

Expenses—Secretary, \$30; postage, \$6; telegrams to A. F. of L., \$7; messenger service, 50c; "Daily News," 25c; stenographer, \$20; Allen's Press Clipping Bureau, \$5; Brown & Power Co., stationery, \$1.75. Total, \$70.50.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

WHAT IS TALK WORTH?

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

It has often been said that talk is cheap; but it is altogether a question as to who does the talking. As a matter of fact, what a man means more than what he says, for it is a man's character which determines the value of his speech. This implies that the value of men's words vary.

In this respect men are divided into three classes; men of the first class have their words taken at par. They mean precisely what they say. Of this type of man it has been said, "His word is as good as his bond." Men of the second class have their words taken at a premium. Such men are usually slow to speak. Their words are few. But when they promise, one rests assured that ordinarily they will do more than has been asked. The words of the men of the third class are always discounted. Twenty per cent off—often more—is the value that others give them. So it often happens that exactly the same words, spoken by three different men, have three different values.

It is rather curious that whilst most of us flatter ourselves that we cannot be fooled by the other fellow, few of us seem to realize that we cannot fool others. It does not take men very long to form a proper estimate of our real value. Everybody soon knows whether our words are to be placed at par, at a premium or at a discount. Therefore, let's quit trying to fool one another. It doesn't pay. It is a waste of time and energy.

Note the speeches of the delegates in your central labor body. Listen to the addresses of the men in your local organization. Soon you will learn to know just whose words count for most. It will not be the man who speaks on every question. It will not be the fellow who is always cock-sure. It will not be he who always agrees with you. It will be the man who is quiet, thoughtful, conservative—not dull and stupid—but of unquestioned character. This is the type of man who is coming to the front in labor circles.

Hansen & Elrick

Furnishers and Hatters

NOW AT

353 MONTGOMERY ST.
1105 FILLMORE ST.



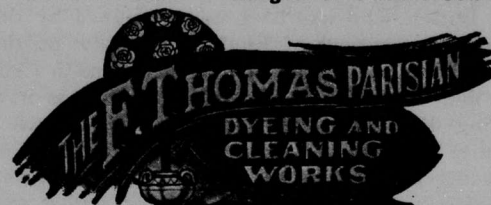
WHY NOT GET

QUALITY

when it costs no more?

Established 1853

Largest on Pacific Coast



27 TENTH STREET, S. F.

Branches: 1158 McAllister Street, S. F.
1348 Van Ness Ave., S. F.
1164 Broadway, Oakland

Highest Class Work

Moderate Prices

Quick Delivery

Blankets and Curtains Cleaned by Antiseptic Process.

Men's Suits in 48 Hours

PHONE US—Market 1620

Wallenstein & Frost

824 Market Street, Opp. 4th

Union Made Suits

HAND TAILORED

\$15 to \$25

Patronize Home Industry and wear Union Hats

LUNDSTROM HATS

ARE MADE IN SAN FRANCISCO
BY UNION MEN.

Four Stores:

1178 Market Street
64 Market Street
605 Kearny Street
2640 Mission St.

LIFE INSURANCE FOR WORKINGMEN.

By Richard Caverly, Boiler Makers' Lodge, No. 25

Savings-Bank Life Insurance.

To the People. Letter No. 13.

Under the auspices of Massachusetts, a work has just been put into operation which has value and significance for every person who has savings. Briefly stated, it is the savings-bank insurance. Under its provisions, the savings banks issue life and annuity policies at cost. This arrangement unites two of the largest forces that make for thrift; the desire to save in order to afford protection for the home; and the agency for savings, which is the savings bank.

The beginnings of savings-bank insurance were interesting. In Massachusetts, as elsewhere, it was recognized that there were three things that every man should do; save money enough to take care of his family in case he died, and save money enough to take care of himself and his family in case he or one of his family became sick. The savings bank provided the opportunity for the last-mentioned emergency, but the only near way for the other two was offered by industrial insurance, the name commonly given to insurance in small amounts, paid in small weekly installments, and bought mainly to obtain funds for last illness and burial.

These, in substance, were the large facts that confronted certain Massachusetts people who were interested in improving savings and insurance conditions. Chief among them was Louis D. Brandeis, a public-spirited Boston lawyer, who had made a study of life insurance. He said: "Savings banks provide a certain form of insurance, but it is not systematic because saving is not compulsory. Why not combine savings with insurance and let one encourage and develop the other?" He drew up a bill which enabled the savings banks to issue insurance, and outlining the whole plan. The bill was passed in June, 1908, and became a law last November.

Among other things, the bill provided for a state actuary. His task was to prepare a new system of premium tables which would provide insurance at cost, and, at the same time, include all the risks of mortality, which is heavier among wage earners than among most other people. Some wage earners in Massachusetts, as, for example, the cotton workers on Fall River, are a more hazardous risk than the shoe workers of Brockton or Whitman. Yet the tables have to make uniform rates for the whole state. They were not completed until after June 1st. In July the Whitman Savings Bank, of Whitman, issued its first policy, inaugurating the work. The second bank to secure a license was the People's Savings Bank of Brockton. Every bank issuing insurance is required to have a guarantee fund of \$25,000 for insurance purposes. This cannot be taken from the bank funds, so it is subscribed outside. In the case of the Whitman bank, it was given by six public-spirited citizens; in the case of the People's Bank it was given by Mr. William L. Douglas, the president, who is an ex-governor of the state.

Under the new law, any savings bank in Massachusetts can issue policies. There are three kinds—whole life, endowment, and combination life and annuity. Thus the wage earner, who formerly had no choice but industrial insurance, now has the option on all kinds of insurance. Men and women between the ages of 18 and 60 are eligible. The insured is not required to be a savings-bank depositor, for the reason that should the policyholder be unable to pay his premium, the bank, with his consent, is permitted to take it out of his savings deposit. Policies and book of record are furnished free to the banks by the state. The small fee for medical examination is paid by the banks. This fee ranges from 50 cents for

the lowest policies to \$1.50 for the largest policies, which cannot exceed \$500.

Let us now see what the insurance costs and what it gives the insured. Take the whole-life policy first. A man aged 21 years can get a \$500 policy for 89 cents a month. When the insured is 75 years old, the premiums cease. This is the cheapest form of insurance issued by the savings banks. Here are some more concrete examples of policies: at age 18 the premium per month for \$155 insurance is 25 cents; at age 21 the premium on \$254 insurance is 45 cents a month; at age 30 the premium on \$480 insurance is \$1.10 a month, and so on.

The endowment policies are all payable at age 65. Take the case of a man who takes out a policy when he is 21. By paying a monthly premium of 98 cents, he gets a policy that pays him \$500 when he is 65 years old. Should he die any time after the first premium is paid (providing, of course, that he has kept his insurance in force), his heirs get \$500.

Other illustrations of the cost of this endowment policy insurance are: at age 18 the premium on \$142 is 25 cents a month; at age 25 the premium on \$224 is 50 cents a month; at age 30 the premium on \$323 is 85 cents a month. In this, as in all the other forms of savings-bank insurance, there is a cheap premium to meet every age, and almost every value of policy from \$30 up to \$500.

No phase of savings-bank insurance is more significant than the old-age annuity feature, which is just as important as the life insurance itself. All industrial communities are feeling the need of some old-age provisions for the workers.

(To be continued next week.)

Gentleman (seeing two schoolboys beating another one): "Why are you so cruel to this poor chap?" The Boys: "The teacher said he has his sums wrong." Gentleman (astonished at the answer): "What does that matter to you two?" The Boys: "Well, sir, we copied them, they was wrong, and we got licked."

Children's Account

Your children should be taught to save. Open an account for each of them today. Show them by example that you believe in a savings account. They cannot start too soon.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

783 Market Street, near Fourth, San Francisco

THE GERMAN SAVINGS and LOAN SOCIETY

Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco.

526 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

Guaranteed Capital\$1,200,000 00
Capital actually paid up in cash.....\$1,000,000 00
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....\$1,504,498 68
Deposits June 30, 1909\$36,793,234 04
Total Assets\$39,435,681 38

Remittances may be made by Draft, Post Office, or Wells Fargo & Co's. Money Orders, or coin by Express.

Office Hours: 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 o'clock p. m., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock noon, and Saturday evenings from 7 o'clock p. m. to 8 o'clock p. m., for receipt of deposits only.

OFFICERS—President, N. Ohlandt; First Vice-President, Daniel Meyer; Second Vice-President, Emil Rohte; Cashier, A. H. R. Schmidt; Assistant Cashier, William Herrmann; Secretary, George Tourny; Assistant Secretary, A. H. Muller; Good-fellow & Eells, General Attorneys.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—N. Ohlandt, Daniel Meyer, Emil Rohte, Ign. Steinhart, I. N. Walter, J. W. Van Bergen, F. Tillman, Jr.; E. T. Kruse and W. S. Goodfellow.

MISSION BRANCH, 2572 Mission Street, between 21st and 22nd Streets, for receipt and payment of Deposits only. C. W. Heyer, Manager.

RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH, 432 Clement Street, between 5th and 6th Avenues; for receipt and payment of Deposits only. W. C. Heyer, Manager.



Union Men and Friends!

Patronize no Barber Shop unless the Union Card is displayed.

LOW RATES

TO

Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition

FOR ROUND TRIP TICKETS FROM

San Francisco	\$32.50	Suisun	\$32.50
Sacramento	32.50	Davis	32.50
Lathrop	32.50	Napa	32.75
Stockton	32.50	Santa Rosa	33.60
Tracy	32.50	Calistoga	33.95

Greatly reduced rates from other points in California. Tickets sold daily May 25 to Sept. 30, and cover two months' trip going and coming via the famous

Shasta Route of the Southern Pacific

Stopovers going and coming. Many other routes at slightly higher rates for you to select from. Write or call on our nearest agent for full details of service, etc., or address

FLOOD BUILDING, for information

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.



LIST OF UNION OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines.

†Monotype Machines.

‡Simplex Machines.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
 (116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
 (37) Altwater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.
 (52) American Printing Co., 88 First.
 (79) Arrow Printing Co., 2325 California.
 (1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.
 (211) Associated Printing and Supply Co., 711 Sansome.
 (172) Automatic Printing Co., 422 Sacramento.
 (48) Baldwin & McMahon, 166 Valencia.
 (185) Banister & Oster, 320 McAllister.
 (7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co., 1122-1124 Mission.
 (16) Bartow, J. S., 88 First.
 (82) Baumann Printing Co., 120 Church.
 (73) *Belcher & Phillips, 509-511 Howard.
 (6) Benson, Charles W., 1134 Tennessee.
 (14) Ben Franklin Press, 184 Erie.
 (139) Bien, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian) 643 Stevenson.
 (89) Boehme & McCreedy, 513 1/2 Octavia.
 (99) *Bolte & Braden, 50 Main.
 (196) Borgel & Downie, 718 Mission.
 (104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
 (166) Brower-Morse Co., 136 Fern Ave.
 (93) Brown & Power, 327 California.
 (3) *Brunst, Walter N. Co., 860 Mission.
 (4) Buckley & Curtin, 38 Mint Ave.
 (176) California Press, 50 Main.
 (11) *Call, The, Third and Market.
 (71) Canessa Printing Co., 635 Montgomery.
 (90) †Carlisle, A. & Co., 251-253 Bush.
 (39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.
 (97) Commercial Art Co., 53 Third.
 (206) Cottle Printing Co., 2589 Mission.
 (41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.
 (142) *†Crocker, H. S. Co., 230-240 Brannan.
 (25) *Daily News, Ninth near Folsom.
 (157) Davis, H. L. Co., 251 Kearny.
 (12) Dettner Press, 451 Bush.
 (178) Dickinson & Faist, 1442 O'Farrell.
 (179) *Donaldson & Moir, 330 Jackson.
 (46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.
 (54) Elite Printing Co., 897 Valencia.
 (62) Eureka Press, Inc., 718 Mission.
 (53) Foster & Ten Boesch, 340 Howard.
 (101) Francis-Valentine Co., 285 Thirteenth.
 (180) Frank Printing Co., 1353 Post.
 (203) *Franklin Linotype Co., 509 Sansome.
 (78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co., Battery and Sacramento.
 (121) *German Demokrat, 51 Third.
 (75) Gilie Co., 2257 Mission.
 (56) *Gilmartin & Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
 (212) Golden Gate Printing Co., 63 McAllister.
 (17) Golden State Printing Co., 1842 Sutter.
 (140) Goldwin Printing Co., 1757 Mission.
 (193) Gregory, E. L., 245 Drumm.
 (190) Griffith, E. B., 581 Valencia.
 (122) Guedet Printing Co., 966 Market.
 (127) *Halle R. H., 68 Fremont.
 (36) Hanak Hargens Co., 562 Fulton.
 (20) Hancock Bros., 227 Bush.
 (158) †Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.
 (19) *Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
 (47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 147-151 Minna.
 (150) *International Printing Co., 330 Jackson.
 (66) Jalumstein Printing Co., 514 Turk.
 (98) Janssen Printing Co., 533 Mission.
 (124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.
 (21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.
 (111) Lafontaine, J. R., 243 Minna.
 (168) Lanson & Lauray, 1216 Stockton.
 (50) Latham & Swallow, 510 Clay.
 (141) *La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.
 (57) *Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.
 (118) Livingston, L., 640 Commercial.
 (108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
 (45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.
 (44) Lynch, James T., 28-30 Van Ness Avenue.
 (102) Mackey, E. L. & Co., 788 Mission.
 (175) Marnell & Co., 77 Fourth.
 (174) *Marshall Press, 809 Mission.
 (23) Majestic Press, 315 Hayes.
 (22) Mitchell, John J., 52 Second.
 (58) *Monahan, John, 311 Battery.
 (24) Morris, H. C., Commercial and Front.
 (159) McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.
 (78) McNeil Bros., 788 McAllister.
 (91) McNicoll, John R., 532 Commercial.
 (65) *Murdock Press, The, 68 Fremont.
 (115) *Myrell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
 (105) *Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
 (208) *Neubarth, J. J., Fifteenth and Mission.
 (43) Nevin, C. W., 154 Fifth St.
 (86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.
 (144) Organized Labor, 1122 Mission.
 (59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.
 (81) *Pernau Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.
 (70) *†Phillips & Van Orden, 509-511 Howard.
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
 (109) Primo Press, 67 First.
 (143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.
 (213) Rapid Printing Co., 340 Sansome.
 (64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Avenue.
 (61) *Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.
 (26) *Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.
 (83) Samuel, Wm., 16 Larkin.
 (30) Sanders Printing Co., 443 Pine.
 (145) †San Francisco Newspaper Union, 818 Mission.
 (84) †San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.
 (194) San Rafael Tocsin, San Rafael, Cal.
 (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom near Second.
 (125) *Shanley Co., The., 147-151 Minna.
 (13) *Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Sansome.
 (152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.
 (31) Springer & Co., 1039 Market.
 (28) *Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
 (29) Standard Printing Co., 324 Clay.
 (88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.
 (49) Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.
 (10) *†Sunset Publishing House, Battery and Commercial.

- (63) Telegraph Press, 66 Turk.
 (187) *Town Talk, 88 First.
 (210) Travers, Chas. S. Co., 130 Kearny.
 (163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
 (177) United Presbyterian Press, 1074 Guerrero.
 (85) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle, 144-154 Second.
 (171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
 (33) *Van Cott, W. S., 88 First.
 (35) Wale Printing Co., 883 Market.
 (161) Western Press, Inc., 3211 Sixteenth.
 (34) Williams, Jos., 1215 Turk.
 (189) *Williams Printing Co., 406 Sutter.
 (112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

BOOKBINDERS.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
 (116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
 (128) Barry, Ed., 308 Commercial.
 (104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
 (93) Brown & Power Co., 327 California.
 (142) Crocker Co., H. S., 230-240 Brannan.
 (56) Gilmartin Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
 (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
 (47) Hughes, E. C., 147-151 Minna.
 (100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 67 First.
 (108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
 (132) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.
 (131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 251-253 Bush.
 (115) Myrell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
 (105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
 (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom near Second.
 (47) Slater, J. A., 725 Folsom.
 (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
 (132) Thumler & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.
 (163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
 (171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
 (85) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle, 144-154 Second.
 (133) Webster, Fred, Ecker and Stevenson.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (52) Atwood & Pausch, 509 Sansome.
 (27) Bingley, L. B., 1078 Howard.
 (37) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co., 140 Second.
 (36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.
 (29) Commercial Art Co., 53 Third.
 (28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 557 Clay.
 (44) Sierra Engraving Co., Commercial and Front.
 (30) Sunset Publishing House, Battery and Commercial.
 (38) Western Process Eng. Co., 76 Second.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

- Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and Battery.
 Hoffschneider Bros., 138 Second.

MAILERS.

- Rightway Mailing Agency, 860 Mission.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it at home.

- American Tobacco Company.
 Bekin Van & Storage Company.
 Butterick patterns and publications.
 Capitol Restaurant, 726 Turk.
 Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
 Clark's Bakery, 439 Van Ness Avenue.
 Crescent Feather Co., Nineteenth and Harrison.
 Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.
 Hart, M., furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore.
 Moraghan Oyster Company.
 National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
 Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
 Sutro Baths.
 United Cigar Stores.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the Central Labor Council of Alameda County. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home:

- All 10-cent Barber Shops.
 American Fuel Co.
 Barber Shop, 471 8th street.
 Becker Markets, 908 Washington and 519 13th streets.
 Bekin Van and Storage Company.
 Eagle Box Factory.
 Holstrom, horseshoe, 1320 San Pablo avenue.
 Marshall, Steel & Co., tailors, Berkeley.
 Pike Woolen Mills, tailors.
 Renacker, tailor, 418 San Pablo avenue.

Try one of our \$20.00 or \$25.00 suits to order. You'll pay \$30.00 or \$35.00 elsewhere. Union label. Neuhaus & Co., tailors, 506 Market St. ***

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Next Sunday afternoon, September 26th, at 1 o'clock, the union meeting will be held in the Labor Temple hall, 316 Fourteenth street. The business is important. At 2:30 six delegates will be chosen to represent the organization in the San Rafael convention of the State Federation of Labor. A report of special interest is anticipated from the delegates to the Allied Printing Trades Council. The consideration of constitutional amendments will be resumed immediately after initiation.

No. 21's next funeral delegation: C. E. Fish, Ed. H. Felter, D. S. Felter, W. A. Gallagher, F. W. Gnekow, S. Goodman, Miss M. H. Grady, M. Grainger, C. W. Gray, E. H. Green, E. L. Gregory, W. H. Gregory, F. J. Griffin, J. M. Griffin, Edw. B. Griffith, A. J. Grimwood, Wm. Groom, L. F. Guedet, F. J. Guinee, E. Gyseler, H. P. Greene, Wm. M. Gear, A. Gustafson, Jr., A. C. Gollam and J. W. Gee.

Thomas P. Curtin, for several years secretary of Boston Typographical Union, ex-I. T. U. delegate to the Birmingham and Colorado Springs convention, has announced his candidacy for the office of secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union.

T. D. Fennessy was a visitor at headquarters during the week, en route to Los Angeles from the St. Joe convention and the meeting of the Union Printers' Home trustees.

Dues for September are payable on the first pay day in October. The International per capita costs 45 cents; the local dues are one per cent (with a rebate for attending meeting); one-half of one per cent for the old-age pension fund, and a flat assessment of 10 cents on \$30 and over earnings for the hatters.

Scotch printers do not seem to be in favor of joining with those of England and Ireland to form a National Typographical Union. They claim discrimination against Scotchmen in both England and Ireland, and are offended.

Emil Kliem's application for admission to the Union Printers' Home has been reported adversely by the authorities. On account of heart trouble, it is deemed best for Mr. Kliem that he be not subjected to the high altitude of Colorado Springs.

"The list of great men who are printers," says W. N. Brockwell in the "Trades Unionist," "is a long one, but only a few even of the craft that enlightens the world are aware that the Wright brothers, the famous aviators, are printers. 'They heard the call of business,' says a newspaper story of these men, 'before they were out of school. They were still students when they edited and published a little newspaper devoted to that section of Dayton in which they lived—the 'West Side News.' This plant was enlarged as fast as its earnings permitted, and when the two boys first began to experiment with aerial apparatus they had made themselves competent job printers.'"

"George Pettus, the heavy-weight printer of San Francisco, is visiting friends in this city," says the San Diego "Labor Leader." "He is so infatuated with the beauties of San Diego and its fine climate, that he may move his family here and become a permanent resident. George tips the scale at 356 pounds, and probably is the heaviest printer in the United States. He says his largeness is due solely to the frequent use of water as a beverage, and recommends it to those who desire to take on additional flesh. He finds no inconvenience in being a heavyweight, and can do as much work in a day as the best of them."

The Seattle "Union Record" says: "'Shorty' Dennison has returned from a short vacation, which he took in his aeroplane." Local jobbers who recall Mr. Dennison's six feet three inches will fail to see the necessity of the aeroplane.

DIRECTORY OF UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on first Wednesday at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on second and fourth Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phone, Market 2853.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart. Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway, between Kearny and Montgomery.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—2d Wednesdays, 225 Third.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 1213 Market.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdqs., 51 Steuart.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Bindery Women, No. 125—Meet 2d Friday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 163—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boat Builders—2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 24th and Howard.

Bootblacks—1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Broom Makers—3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters 314 14th.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cloak Makers—Headquarters 1638 Eddy; meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—G. Brachman, 1142 Turk.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 133 Gough; meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays.

Cooks, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Coopers (Machine)—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness Ave.

Electrical Workers, No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 395 Franklin.

Electrical Workers, No. 537—Meet Wednesdays, 46 Steuart.

Electrical Workers, No. 633—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin.

Garment Cutters—Twin Peaks Hall, 1st and 3d Wednesdays.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Headquarters 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; office, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Hatters—C. Davis, Secy., 1178 Market.

Horseshoers—2d and 4th Thursdays, 182 Church.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Machine Hands—2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—J. Raymond Hooper, Secy., 842 Fulton.

Machinists, No. 68—Headquarters, 228 Oak; meet Wednesdays.

Mailers—Meet 4th Mondays at Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays; Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters 316 14th.

Moving Picture Projecting Machine Operators, No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Solicitors, No. 12,766—Jas. Moran, Secy., 1164 O'Farrell.

Paste Makers—1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.

Pattern Makers—Meet Alternate Saturdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Post Office Clerks—Meet last Fridays, Polito Hall, 16th, between Dolores and Guerrero.

Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 56 Mission; meet Wednesdays, Marine Engineers' Hall, 54 Steuart.

Press Feeders and Assistants—2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 397 Jessie.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 397 Jessie.

Rammermen—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 807 Folsom.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Fridays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Riggers' Protective Union—Meet 1st Mondays, 10 Howard.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Ship Drillers—Meet last Sunday, 114 Dwight.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Stable Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 807 Folsom near 4th.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3d Monday, 91 Steuart.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Tailors (Journeyman), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Tanners—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero Ave.

Teamsters—Headquarters, 536 Bryant; meet Thursday.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Miss Mae Kerrigan, 290 Fremont.

Typographical, No. 21—Headquarters, Rooms 122, 123, 124, Investors' Building, Fourth and Market.

L. Michelson, Secy., meet last Sunday, 316 14th.

Undertakers' Assistants—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce Ave.

Upholsterers—Tuesday, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Waiters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.

Web Pressmen—4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

FAIR DAIRIES.

The Milkers' Union, No. 8861, announces that the following dairies are conforming to the regulations of the union respecting hours and wages and also use the label of the Milkers' Union.

American Dairy, Louis Kahn, 515 Charter Oak St.

Central Milk Company, 21st and Folsom.

Charles Dias, Wayland and Hamilton streets.

C. M. Johnson, 1278 Hampshire street.

Fairmount Dairy, Hyland and Mission Streets, John Brannen.

J. A. Christen & Sons, 1427 Valencia street.

Mt. Hamilton Dairy, Frank Marty, 901 Silver Ave.

Mrs. T. Emhoff, Portland Dairy, 325 Hanover.

New Boss Dairy, Jos. Kensel, Six Mile House.

Nick Hansen, California Dairy, 617 Amazon Ave.

People's Dairy, Martin Johnson, San Bruno road.

FAIR LIST

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' office, 68 Haight street.

At the Board meeting held on September 21st, President Harry Menke presiding, Mrs. M. Twamley, Miss T. Burgess, C. Nelson, E. Larkin, G. F. Cullen and W. F. Crawford were admitted to membership by initiation, and C. H. Hubbard and G. W. King of Local No. 47, Los Angeles, and J. W. Valle of Local No. 263, Bakersfield, were admitted on transfer. Applications for membership were received from Miss A. Jacobs, Mrs. R. M. Danhauer, and L. Strelitz, and were laid over one week.

Messrs. R. H. Keaton, W. Lehmann, and M. Sichel have been reinstated to membership in good standing. Mr. Theodore Marc, the cellist, has resigned from membership in the M. M. P. U., having permanently located in Seattle, Washington.

Dues and assessments for the third quarter, amounting to \$1.90, are now due and payable before October 1, 1909. The assessments consist of death benefit assessment No. 6, levied on account of the death of the late member A. Beetz, and an assessment of 15 cents per member (payable by the entire membership of Local No. 6) in support of the United Hatters of North America. Payment of dues and assessments should be made to the financial secretary, Arthur S. Morey, 68 Haight street.

At the board meeting held on September 21st, it was decided that after October 1st it would be considered that all available members of Local No. 6 had been engaged for the parade engagements to occur during the Portola Festival week. Members not yet engaged for such employment are again requested to submit their names and respective instruments to the secretary at the earliest convenient opportunity.

Mr. D. D. Mathews, musical director of "Bathing Girls" company, and a member of Local No. 75, Des Moines, is reported playing at the Oakland Orpheum, week of September 12-18.

Mr. C. L. Bagley, the recording secretary of Local No. 47, Los Angeles, was admitted to practice before the bar as an attorney-at-law, and

constituted a full-fledged member of the "lawyers' union," as Owen Miller, the secretary of the A. F. of M. so ably explains the occurrence, on July 23, 1909. Mr. Bagley is extended the congratulations of his brethren of Local No. 6. It is quite likely that he will prove as successful in his latest field of endeavor as he has been in the labor movement and the business world, as typified by the Musicians' Union of Los Angeles and the Los Angeles Investment Company.

Orpheum.

Edna Aug, the irresistible comedienne, will be the headliner of next week's Orpheum program. She names her offering "Types." The Big City Quartette will afford a distinct musical treat. The engagement of Les Myosotis is an extraordinary one. They were selected by Martin Beck from the Royal Opera, Munich, where they were the premiere or solo dancers. Mr. Henry Clive, a clever entertainer, will, with the assistance of Miss Mai Sturgis Walker, present a unique and original offering. Next week will be the last of Tom Waters in his original piano pastime, Spaulding and Riego, Murray and Mack, and of the beautiful dancer Rosario Guerrero in the musical pantomime "The Rose and the Dagger."

After a year of fighting against great odds, the Riggers' and Stevedores' Union of Seattle has scored one of the most notable victories ever gained by organized labor. In September, 1908, the Puget Sound Steamship Association commenced a boycott against the longshoremen, and would not allow a vessel to dock at any wharf belonging to or controlled by members of the association. The Humboldt Steamship Company was the only company on the front who did not join the Puget Sound Steamship Association in its war on the Longshoremen's Union. The Puget Sound Steamship Association used its powerful influence to force the Dockmen's Association, or wharf owners, to fight against the union. A conviction was obtained on a charge of secondary, and the judge levied a fine of \$100.

Tell advertisers you saw their notices in the columns of this paper.

ABOUT KATSCHINSKI'S UNION STAMPED SHOES

There are plenty of stores that have a FEW Union Stamped Shoes, but there is only one store that has PLENTY of Union Stamped Shoes—That's us. OUR SHOES ARE BETTER THAN OTHERS AND WILL COST YOU LESS—THAT HELPS SOME—HOW ABOUT IT? DON'T YOU THINK YOU SHOULD THINK ABOUT THIS WHEN YOU BUY THAT NEXT PAIR?



Here you will find Shoes for work or dress at prices that mean a saving of from

50c. to \$2.00
ON EACH PAIR YOU PURCHASE

THE PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

825 MARKET ST., near 4th, Opposite Stockton St.

THE FIRST SHOE HOUSE IN SAN FRANCISCO TO DISPLAY THE UNION CARD

Men's Shirts



Sold Regularly for \$1.50,
\$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00.

62½¢ Each

A big variety to select from.
Plain, Pleated and Stiff
Bosoms, Coat Fronts,
Attached and Sep-
arate Cuffs.

The Clarion

INCORPORATED

867-869 Market St.
Opposite Powell

CLARENCE DARROW'S SPEECH.

Unions and friends are hereby informed that extra copies of this issue have been printed. Mr. Darrow's speech has aroused considerable discussion. The ability of the man, his theme, and the occasion, combined to make the Labor Day oration of California noteworthy. Numbers of this edition of the "Labor Clarion" may be obtained at the rate of five cents a copy.

American cities are pronounced twenty-five years behind progressive Germany, in a bulletin issued by the committee on congestion of population in New York. The worst evils of unsanitary, immoral and crowded housing are to be found, according to the bulletin, in New York, with Chicago a close and gaining second, and Philadelphia, St. Louis and Cleveland following in the order named.

The proposed new constitution for South Africa turns over the control of school and municipal affairs, on which women hitherto have had a vote, to provincial councils, for which women cannot vote. Both Dutch and British women are protesting vigorously.

Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, as superintendent of schools for Chicago, will receive the same salary as Dr. Maxwell, superintendent of schools for New York city. The Brooklyn "Times" says her appointment is sure to give an impetus to the New York movement for equal pay for women teachers.